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YALE VS. HARVARD.

The Great Boat Race for the Champion Flag.

THE YALE CREW VICTORIOUS.

FASTEST COLLEGE TIME EVER MADE.

THE CHAMPION CREWS.

History of the College Boat-Clubs--Yale and Harvard Navies.

Regattas and Prize Crews--Training--Wild Enthusiasm.

The Second Day--Yale Again Victorious.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BAY STATE HOUSE, WORCESTER, Mass. Friday, July 28, 1865.

Following close upon the literary exercises and commemorative celebrations of Yale and Howard, comes the race for the champion flag, which eclipses even these in interest for a certain class.

Boating seems to possess a peculiar fascination, not only for those who can participate in it, but also for men and women, who must be mere spectators of its excitement.

Perhaps a brief sketch of boat-clubs, boats and training, may be of interest to the readers of the TIMES, as enabling them better to understand the details of the present race.

The class of 1844 had the honor of instituting the first boat-club at Yale. We wonder as much how successive students existed without boating, as how our benighted ancestors contrived to live without tallow candles, stage coaches and weekly mails.

Of course it was because they knew no better way, but they are certainly much to be commisserated. It was formerly the custom at Yale for each class to have separate boating organizations. Most of the members were naturally entirely unacquainted with the details of the sport, and the first year of academic life was wasted in gaining knowledge by very costly experience.

The club would get into smooth working about the end of sophomore year. As juniors they would be too lazy to row, and senior year the association was disbanded, the boats sold, and all champion flags and memorials scattered. Thus the traditions of the club perished with it, and the old graduates, in returning to college, found nothing to remind them of the good old boating times.

Moreover, the number of members inclined to such amusement would be limited, and only one or two boats could be owned, even these being obtained at great individual expense.

These disadvantages induced EDWARD BLAKE, of '58, (afterward Major of the Fifth Connecticut; killed at Cedar Mountain,) an enthusiastic boating man, to devise a new plan, which was first inaugurated by the class of '63, and has proved entirely successful. By this system the boat clubs are designed to be made perpetual. They embrace men from all of the four classes, about twenty or twenty-five Freshmen being elected into each club. The advantages of the new system are many; the expenses are reduced; the number of boats available is increased, and the club preserves its identity, so that old members may feel an interest in its prosperity as they do in their literary societies. There are now two clubs on this basis in the academic department at Yale, the Varuna and Glyuna. Varnna has five boats and Glynna five.

We give a list of the boats now composing the Yale Navy:

Varuna Club.—New lap-streak gig, American cedar, 42 feet long; shell, 42 feet long, 27 inches wide, of Spanish cedar; barge, 40 feet long; shell, 43 feet long, 26 inches wide, cedar.

Glynna Club.—Gig, same as Varuna; gig *Avon*, 40 feet long; two barges, 40 feet long; shell, 43 feet long, 25 inches wide.

University Boats—Shell, 50 feet long, 22 inches wide, cedar. Shell, 49 feet long, 22 inches wide; shell, 44 feet long, 25 inches wide; lap-streak, 46 feet long, 28 inches wide.

The scientific school has also its separate organization. All the clubs are united under the title of the Yale Navy, with a Commodore and other officers elected y the votes of all members of the navy.

Some two years ago, a fine boat-house was erected, in which each club has a space for their boats, which are elevated from the water by tackling and placed upon cradles, thus insuring them protection in the numerous storms to which New-Haven harbor is subject. In former times the boats were merely anchored, and it was a very common thing to have them break loose and drift away.

In Harvard, the old system of class-clubs still prevails, and they find it attended with all the inconveniences which attended them at Yale. There is no corporate body called the Harvard Navy, but each club is independent. Instead of one boat-house to accommodate all these, are several small ones for the various associations.

It is a custom with them to have the stroke-oar of the University crew select his successor, and he in turn chooses the prize-crew. There are two boats in the Senior class, two in the Junior, and two in the Soph. Each has a lap-streak and a shell, all of them six-oared. The University has, in addition, three or four shells, and there are a large number of single and double wherries.

DIFFERENT STYLES OF BOATS.

There are three styles of boats found in the Yale Navy. In former times "clincher-built" or "lap-streak" were dignified as race-boats. In these the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, and they are bound firmly together by copper rivets passing through. They vary greatly in weight and strength, some being very staunch, while others are exceedingly light. Of late only "shells" are used in racing. These have a stout keel and ribs, but the covering itself is of Spanish cedar, scarcely thicker than a cigar-box, and so delicate that a careless rower might easily put his foot through and send the boat to the bottom, or rather sink it until the crew swim out, when it will rise almost like a cork. The ends are very low and covered with canvas, which keeps out water and gives them sustaining power. These boats are usually from 42 to 50 feet long. Yale's boat in the race of 1860 was 48 feet long, 22 inches wide and 8 inches deep.

I have heard it stated that the English universities prefer eight-oared boats, 60 or 70 feet long; but they pull in perfectly smooth water, in streams so narrow that they do not row abreast, but "bump," as it is called—that is, the champion boat takes the lead, and the others must overtake her and bump her stern. When this is done they take the first place. In our races, which are around the buoy and return, it would be absurd to attempt to turn with a boat 70 feet long, unless there was a hinge in the middle.

It used to be customary to have a coxswain to steer in shell races, but of late the bow oar pulls and steers at the same time, by means of a pedal, from which wires run to the stern and connect with the rudder. Opinion has been divided as to whether the advantage in lightness gained by the exclusion of a coxswain is not more than counterbalanced by the distraction of the bow oar, who should be able to give his whole attention to pulling.

A course can never be laid so perfectly straight in this manner as with a steersman, but practice decides against the cockswain, and not a single Harvard race-boat, and we think none in Yale, has provisions for one. The experiment was once tried of dispensing with all steering apparatus, and relying on the even pulling of the crew, but this can never be successful. It is impossible that a crew should be perfectly balanced, especially when we take into consideration wind and tide, which always will have their effect.

OARS.

There are two kinds of oars used, straight and spoon, but the latter are almost always used in rowing, since they are so shaped as to feather themselves, and the spring of the blade is thus made to act parallel, and not obliquely, to the boat.

So much for racing.

BARGES.

One class of boats yet remain, called barges, or, in the college vernacular, "tubs." These are short, wide, deep and heavy, not calculated for speed, but for pleasure. They are steered by a cockswain, and in the bow and stern have seats for a dozen or more besides the regular rowers. The boys use these for going fishing and swimming, and we have seen indications which led us to infer that even pretty young ladies were not averse to gracing them with their presence. Many a pleasant holiday afternoon is spent by the students and their lady-friends in excursions to the Lighthouse, Savin Rock, or Morris' Cove. There is no danger of damaging the tubs, even if they are dragged up and dry on the stony beach. Harvard has only shells and lap-streaks. Not a boat in the navy carries anyone but the oarsmen.

REGATTAS AND PRIZE DRILLS.

The boating interest of each college is kept up by regular regattas between the several clubs, which are contested with much spirit. The first champion flag in New-Haven was in 1858. Since then Glynna and Varuna have pulled numerous races for its possession, and have each held it about an equal number of times. Harvard has only races on such occasions, from the character of their boats. Yale adds a prize drill of the barges, which is of much interest to spectators.

The orders are given from the Commodore's boat by a display of flags, as it is impossible to understand naval orders throughout the whole fleet. Thus a red flag signifies peak; white, boat oars; green; let fall; yellow, give way all; black, back water all; blue, trail; Commodore's flag, salute.

RACE CREWS.

To select a prize crew is no easy task. The Commodore has the power to do it, and no one can dissent from his decision, though of course other boating men can advise with him. How to select the best six from the two hundred men of the clubs would seem difficult if not impossible, but there are tests so searching applied that few ever doubt the final decision. There may possibly be a doubt as to one or two, but all college acknowledges that these are as a whole its fitting representatives in the trial of muscle.

The first trial is by "pulling round," as it is called. The men are placed in the centre of the boat at the starboard and waist oars. Then the rudder is left loose and at a given signal, they work with all their might, each striving to pull the other round. Next the positions are changed and the same process repeated. The one who succeeds is considered the better man; but other tests are applied. There is need of wind as well as muscle, and this is tried by long runs and the putting up of heavy weights.

THE TRAINING.

As soon as a student is put on the crew, he at once "swears off" all drinking, smoking, chewing and all other physical vices. But this is not enough; he must also forswear all pastry and pudding, adopting a diet of nutritous food of the plainest possible kind. In addition to the regular pulling around the buoy, which in itself would seem enough to weary ordinary men, they run three miles or thereabouts every morning before breakfast; they lift dumb-bells and pull up heavy weights in the gymnasium. During the latter part of the time, a regular trainer is employed, who prescribes their diet and exercise. Mr. WM. WOODS, of New-York, has discharged this duty for Yale, and Mr. MOLYNEAUX for Harvard.

After such assiduous practice continued for many months, the crews have arrived on the old battle-ground and to-day decides the championship. The men are all in splendid condition and are such specimens of perfect physical manhood as it is worth traveling far to see in these degenerate days. There seems not an ounce of superfluous flesh anywhere. All is muscle, tough and sinewy as whipcord. Each party is determined to do or die—Yale to retain the champion flag which she now holds, Harvard to repossess it. One can hardly help wishing that both might gain the prize. This being impossible, there must be some awfully blue faces somewhere to-night. On which side of the house they will be is a matter about which opinion seems equally divided.

CROWDS.

Of course, the hotels are immensely crowded. On Tuesday eve, in New-Haven, having occasion to call upon a friend at Tontine, we were informed that he had retired. "He has a room, then, has he?" said a friend with me. "Room," replied the clerk, with a double compound circumflex, in which were blended both ridicule and astonishment, "he has a sixth of a room." Reaching the Bay State House this morning, we were able to obtain the fourth of a room and deemed it very fortunate.

BETTING, ETC.

The scene in corridors of the hotel during the forenoon was most amusing. The men of Harvard were distinguished by a red ribbon in the button-hole, those of Yale by a blue. The reds decidedly preponderated in number, as Yale Commencement has kept back her men, but they came in with a rush on the noon train.

Each party seemed to have a pocket full of money, which they were anxious to stake. The only difficulty was about the terms. Yale wanted odds of Harvard, and Harvard thought they should be on the other side, or at least, even. So each party held off waiting for the other to offer better, and we heard of very few bets made.

There was a rumor that one student had $1,500, and another $1,300, on Yale. On the other hand it was reported that a gentleman had deposited $20,000 to be staked on Harvard, at even terms, but on inquiring at the office no such person was found ready. This was manifestly bluff, or as a student near us expressed it—"a cock that wouldn't fight." So the morning wore away.

The train at 2 o'clock brought in more than a hundred additional Yale men, and the blue and white began to show as decided a preponderance as did the red in the early part of the day.

TO THE LAKE.

Soon after the tide of people began to stream toward the lake by cars, omnibuses and private vehicles. We heard of one gentleman who was charged fifty dollars for the use of two hacks during the afternoon. He decided not to make the bargain on such terms.

Deluded by the assertion that the lake was not more than fifteen minutes' ride from the hotel your unfortunate correspondent was induced to embark upon the top of an ancient vehicle which seemed to be a cross between an ark and a country milk-wagon. The roof was covered with all who could find a perching place, and the six-horsed diligence moved slowly on. In a very few moments broadcloth and homespun were alike rendered indistinguishable by the dust. And what a dust there was. It brought forcibly to mind XENOPHON'S figure of the "white cloud" raised by the advancing hosts of ARTAXERXES. The road was fairly obscured, but when the cloud lifted a little, a long line of vehicles were seen stretching in either direction as far as the eye could reach, but all bound to the lake.

Lake Quinsigamond, or Long Pond, as it is called in Yankee vernacular, is a beautiful sheet of water, situated from one to five miles from the city, according to the hack-drivers, but really about three and a half miles away. It is embosomed among pleasant green hills, and furnishes a clear calm surface, just adapted to racing, though so much smoother than Yale usually finds in New-Haven harbor as to cause a little inconvenience them at first. Harvard, accustomed to the smoothness of the Charles River, was just in her element here.

The day was charming, the water being just rippled by a gentle breeze which cooled the atmosphere and rendered those quite comfortable who were so fortunate as to obtain a position in the shade. Around the lake were assembled as motley a throng as one often has the privilege of seeing. Kid-gloved exquisites and rustic farmers, bouncing maidens and staid matrons, theological students and gamblers. It was telegraphed to the authorities that 300 New York roughs were coming, but we didn't see a specimen. We noticed JOHN B. GOUGH in the crowd apparently as much interested as any one. A small tub of a steamboat strangely misnamed *Phil. Sheridan* was churning up and down the lake filled with spectators, while barges and wherries, the latter exhibiting no mean skill, were gliding hither and thither.

THE RACES.

There was a preliminary race by Worcester boats, advertised to take place at 4 o'clock, but coming an hour behind time as is usual in such cases. The prize offered was a stand of colors and the championship of the city.

Two boats were entered, the *Quinsigamond*, a pine shell, built by REED, 45 feet in length. Costume—Corn-colored handkerchiefs, white shirts and dark-blue pants.

The *Union*, a shell, built by MCKAY, 43 feet in length. Costume—Handkerchiefs, magenta, trimmed with white, white shirts and white pants.

The crews were

Quinsigamond—John G. Heywood, (stroke,) Edwin Brown, Stedman Clarke, Edward B. Hamilton, (bow.)

Union—Timothy R. Green, (stroke,) Henry F. Temple, James L. Anthony, L. D. Thayer, (bow.)

The *Union* drew the inside position, and both boats made a fine start. The *Union* led a little at first, giving a stroke of 40 to the minute. The *Quinsigamond's* was slower, being only 36, and it came back upon exactly the same stroke. It bent from the course toward the eastern shore, and it was feared that it would thus lose time, but it came in sight on the home stretch far in advance of the *Union*. "Where are the red caps?" was the cry, and a Harvard man upon our right hoped that he might not hear that question asked of the next "red caps," meaning the Harvard crew. He was destined, it seems, to have that experience a short time later, but of that we were then ignorant. The *Quinsigamond* rowed past to the music of the band, and was pronounced the winner of the race. The time made was 21.08. At length the *Union* went slowly by, distanced, and some one in the crowd shouted, "What made you come in at all?" We think he must have a very obtuse or very unfeeling heart, who would thus taunt men in their misfortune.

THE GREAT RACE.

Now came a period of terrible suspense. The sons of two great rival Universities, each centred their pride for their Alma Mater, and, in some instances, also their money, upon their pet crew. Each felt that he had a personal interest at stake, and one very dear, for few things touch men more deeply than the interests of their own college.

The very intensity of the feeling made all disinclined to converse, and for a few moments, while the boats were taking their places, there was almost a dead silence. One lady near us flippantly remarked, "There don't seem to be much excitement in this vicinity."

Almost at her side there were four red ribbons, and as many blue, and each heart was beating with a quickness that she could neither appreciate nor conceive. There were men there from both colleges, who had seen much and hard service in the army, but we venture to say that they have often met the shock of battle with less emotion than agitated them during these few moments of breathless suspense.

Yale drew the inside, and the boats slowly rowed into position. The order to "give way" sounded; twelve supple backs were bent, twelve oars flashed in the air as if driven by a common impulse, and the boats sprang forward, quivering from stem to stern with the force of the first impulse.

Then the long stillness was broken, and cheer after cheer rang out from all the multitude. Harvard got the advantage at the start, and when the boats passed the stands, was nearly a quarter length ahead. Cambridge shouted, while Yale men bit their lips and kept silent. At this point Yale was pulling 46 strokes a minute and Harvard 41.

An old boating man near us said that Harvard was gone up unless she quickened her stroke. Her ordinary rate is 37. Their crack crew in '60 pulled 53 on the home stretch, and experience seems to testify that the quick stroke always wins.

Soon Yale makes a vigorous spurt and more than regains her lost ground. The Yale boys shout vociferously, and a Harvard man looking through an opera-glass suddenly becomes so weak in the eyes that he cannot discern which is ahead. Then Harvard is reported ahead and their men pluck up courage; but it is of no use.

The boats disappear around the point. Soon the buoy is rounded and they are seen as specks in the distance, scarcely discernable, but by the spalsh of the oars. Yale is still ahead. "One hundred to forty on Yale," shouts an enthusiastic betting man; no response. "One hundred to thirty-five," shouts another; taken.

The boats draw nearer and nearer, the blue caps decidedly ahead. Yale shouts herself hoarse, while Harvard swears audibly or internally, according to the disposition of each.

Shooting past the stand amid the cheering and the exultant music of the band, GRILBEN BACON, Yale stroke, raised his hand and gave the usual shell salute. The action was so quickly performed that few noticed it, but was at the same time characteristic. The Yale boys rushed pell-mell down to the stake-boat to welcome the victorious crew, which soon rowed back with the champion colors amid wild shouting and the waving of handkerchiefs.

The time announced was, Yale 18 minutes 42½ seconds; Harvard, 19 minutes 49 seconds. Last year, upon the same lake, Yale made 19 minutes 1 second; Harvard made 19 minutes 5¼ seconds. Yale has gained 18½ seconds; Harvard lost 3½ seconds.

Thus Yale made the fastest time on record by any college crew, and almost equaled the famous *Gersh Banker* in 1860, which was 18:37 being the fastest time ever made in America.

There has been no other race between these two colleges since 1860, when several boats pulled with the following result:

Freshman Race.

Harvard, lap-streak, six oared	19:40¼
Yale, lap-streak, six oared	20:20

Sophomores.

Harvard	20:07
Yale	distanced.

University Boats.

Harvard, shell, six oared, no coxswain	18:53
Yale, shell, six oared, no coxswain	19:03½
Brown, shell, six oared, no coxswain	21:15

SECOND DAY.

Shells.

Gersh Banker, Newburgh	18:37
Yale, six oared	19:10
Union, Boston, four oars	19:41
Quickstep, Boston, four oars	distanced.

At the Union regatta in Providence in 1860, Yale received the $150 prize, making the three miles in 21:28.

The champion boats and crews were:

Spanish Cedar Shell—Harvard—Built by J. D. LAWLOR, 46 feet long, 26 inches wide. *Costume*—Crimson handkerchiefs, white shirts and blue pants.

Crew—Fred Crowinshield, (stroke,) Edward T. Wilkinson, William Blaikie, Edward N. Fenno, Edward H. Clark, Charles H. McBurney, (bow.)

Yale:

Spanish Cedar Shell—Built by MACKAY, 48¼ feet long, 22¼ inches wide. *Costume*—Blue silk handkerchiefs, flesh-colored shirts and white drawers.

Crew—Wilbur R. Bacon, (stroke,) Edward B. Bennett, Louis Stoskopf, Isaac Pierson, Edmund Coffin, Wm. W. Scranton (bow.)

The Yales are, with one exception, the same crew that won the flag last year, while the Harvards are the Sophomore crew of that occasion, with one change.

The average weight of Harvard is 137. Yale is heavier, averaging 153.

We recollect of reading an account, a long time ago, of a race between Oxford and Cambridge, in which the average weight of the crew was 163, yet the winners made the course of 4¼ miles in 24 minutes and 50 seconds.

The Umpires were, for Harvard, R. H. DERBY; Yale, WILLIAM WOOD, of New-York: Referee, JOSH. WARD.

AFTER THE RACE.

The Yale men, hoarse, hot and panting, continued rushing to the little hut in the woods, where the boats were stored, and when the crew came on shore they were cheered, patted and shaken in a way which must have been harder to bear than the pulling itself. Of the scenes following the victory we will speak in to-morrow's letter. YELSOM.

Second Day's Races—Wherries—Four and Six-oared Boats—Educated Rowdyism—Josh Ward, the Champion Wherryman—Yale Again Victorious.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BAY STATE HOUSE, WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, July 29, 1865.

My last letter left the Yale crew on the shore of the Quinsigamond, being rubbed down by their trainer and receiving the wild congratulations of their friends.

The champion flag was soon brought out and carried at the head of a crowd of students of Yale, almost seeming like an Alumni meeting at commencement in, numbers, but far surpassing that in enthusiasm.

After the return to the city an impromptu meeting was organized at Mechanics' Hall, where "JOE" TWITCHELL, as the College boys call him, though dignified people style him "Reverend," made a rousing speech. He was followed by others.

During the evening the champion colors were brought in, and hung over the desk at the Bay State House.

There were two flags—a National one of silk, surmounted by a gilt eagle; and one of blue, on which was the inscription:

"College Regatta—University. Lake Quinsigamond, July 28, 1865."

At this time the scene, looking from the serene heights of our window, was of a most unique character. The whole corridor of the Bay State House was densely thronged, and the crowd extended across the sidewalk nearly into the street. We were reminded of HOMER's simile of the assembling of the Grecian hosts, "as many as the thick thronging bees which fly about the vernal flowers in their season."

The decision of the judges was the subject of much discussion and the time as announced by them was:

Yale	17:42¼
Harvard	18:09

Of course a declaration of judges once made cannot be reversed, and many Yale men, well acquainted with the crews, declare that it was possible for them to make the time mentioned. It was an extraordinary crew, and they expected to do an extraordinary thing. JOSH. WARD, who was on the Judges' boat as referee, declared, after the crews were out of sight, that Yale would make it in less than 18 minutes. The time, however, was too astonishing to be credited by most, and the prevailing opinion, strengthened by those who had referred to their own watches, was that there was an error of one minute in the announcement. And yet WILBUR BACON, Yale stroke, who ought to be posted as to what his men were capable of doing, says he devoutly believes that they made 17:42¼.

The promenade concert, given by citizens of the place, was attended by large numbers of the students. During the early part of the evening it was possible for a quietly-disposed man to sleep, if he chose, but later there began a saturnalia of drunken shouting, breaking in doors and kicking out panels.

The headquarters of this crowd were unfortunately close to your correspondent's, and though he considers himself to be as indifferent to noise as most men, and to have heard a great variety in his day, he is obliged to confess that this was never equaled in his experience.

The democratic Bowery was noisy when the Germans had their great Sangerfest, drank their lager, and sung their songs; but in all these jolly beer gardens there were some pretensions to melody, whereas here there was nothing but continual yelling and pounding, varied occasionally by rushing through the halls, kicking at the panels and throwing articles through the ventilators. Our own door bore decided marks of boot-heels; one panel near us was completely knocked out, and in another a lock was torn off.

A friend who occupied the room suggested, in the early part of the evening, that we should put out our boots to be blacked, after the manner of peaceable times, but fortunately this folly was not perpetrated. Had it been, we should certainly have been a bootless set in the morning.

Perhaps it was not in the power of the landlord and the Worcester police to prevent such disgraceful proceedings; but I caught myself wishing that I was a Captain of the metropolitans and had my squad along. There would probably have been a cessation.

As things were sleep was utterly impossible, and the hours wore slowly away in the vain attempt to shut our ears against the din; till, at length, toward morning, it stopped from the sheer exhaustion of the rowdies.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

Saturday dawned as clear and hot as the day preceding.

The races called out a large crowd of people, though less than those of yesterday. There was a repetition of the same dust and heat in reaching the lake, very unpleasant to endure, not sweet to remember, and we will therefore request the reader to fly over the intervening space, which we could not do, and imagine himself in the cool shade of the trees skirting Lake Quinsigamond.

THE WHERRY RACE.

The following is the printed schedule whose variations we will note:

Citizens' Regatta at Worcester, on Lake Quinsigamond, Saturday, July 29, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FIRST RACE.—Single scull wherries. Distance, 2 miles. First prize, $75; second, $50; third, $25.

Emma Lovett—Color, sp. cedar; rowed by J. H. Radford, New-York; Costume, white pants, white shirt, trimmed with blue, black cap.

Admiral Farragut—White cedar painted black; C. C. Hills, Chelsea; white shirt, red cap.

Eastern—J. Driscoll, Boston; white shirt, white cap.

C. E. H.—Mahogany; Andrew McKee, Boston, light shirt, red cap.

Charles B. Elliott—White cedar, painted green; John A. Biglen, New-York; white pants, white shirt, white cap.

Charles River—Thomas F. Doyle, Boston: white shirt, white handkerchief, black pants.

Benj. B. Odell—J. Ward, Cornwall, N. Y.; white pants, white cap, white shirt.

Unknown—J. McKiel, Cold Spring, N. Y.: white pants, white cap, white shirt.

New-Brunswick—George Faulkner, Boston; white pants, white cap, white shirt.

Second race; four-oared boats; distance three miles; first prize, $125; second prize, $50.

Union—J. H. Radford, John H. Beglin, James A. Beglin, Dennis Leary.

George B. McClellan—Cedar—J. McGahey, (stroke,) J. Cleary, C. Regan, P. Regan, (bow.) Red caps, white shirts.

Third race, six-oared boats; distance, 3 miles; first prize, $200; second prize, $75.

Harvard—Sp. Cedar Shell—F. Crowinshield (stroke,) Edward T. Wilkinson, Wm. Blaikie, Edward N. Fenno, Edward H. Clark, Charles H. McBurney, (bow.) Crimson handkerchiefs, white shirts and blue pants.

Yale—Sp. Cedar Shell—Wilbur R. Bacon (stroke,) Edward B. Bennett, Louis Stoskofp, Isaac Pierson, Edmund Coffin, William W. Scranton (bow.) Blue silk handkerchiefs, flesh-colored shirts, and white drawers.

All the wherries on the list appeared, except the *Admiral Farragut*, and it was an exceedingly pretty sight to witness the eight trim, light boats, arranged in line, each with its muscular oarsman. At the word "go," all started off well, but JOSH WARD almost immediately got the lead, though closely followed by RADFORD and MCKEIL. The boats passed the spectators' stand in good style, and were almost lost to view.

"I will bet $50 even that JOSH WARD wins the race," said a bystander. No man was so desirous of throwing away his money as to respond.

"$50 to $25," again cries the sportsman, but no takers.

Soon the boats were visible on the home stretch, following each other at considerable intervals, the boat of JOSH. WARD darting ahead of all.

We give the result of the race:

	Time.
First prize, $75—Josh Ward	15:15
Second prize, $50—Biglen, New-York	15:40
Third prize, $25—Radford, New-York	16:48
McKiel, Cold Spring, N. Y	16:54
Faulkner, Boston	17:10

MCKEE, of Boston, came in third, but didn't go round the buoy. The course rowed was two miles in length.

JOSH WARD soon after rowed up to the judges' stand, and was congratulated on his success. He has a good, honest, open face and way of speaking; and no one would suspect this somewhat rustic and slouching form was the famous champion oarsman. His wherry is 30 feet long, 14 inches wide, 5 inches deep, 41 pounds in weight.

THE SECOND RACE—FOUR OARED BOATS.

Now came a period of inaction, during which the reporters and others in the judges' boat were very pleasantly regaled with ice-cold soda-water, by a liberal gentleman of the committee. The turns to drink came often and there was a full supply.

But everything about the following races seemed sublimely indefinite. It wasn't certainly known whether any boats were coming out, as oarsmen are proverbially the most fickle beings to be found, and you are never sure that they won't withdraw from the contest just at the trial comes.

RADFORD, of the *Union*, was reported sick, and his crew couldn't pull. JOSH WARD offered to try and make up a crew, that the race might not be passed over. At length a volunteer crew was found, who went in with small expectations, but willing to help on the sport.

The *Union* crew were ROBT. S. PEABODY, WALTER DAPNEY, Boston; JAS. L. ANTHONY, HENRY J. TEMPLE, Worcester.

The *McClellan* went in with the crew given in previous list.

The *Phantom*, a lap-streak, also entered with this crew. LOWRY L. HICKS, (stroke;) JAMES H. CUMMINGS, JOHN W. HICKS, CHARLES C. LUTHER, (bow.)

The *McClellan* got a little the advantage in starting, but the *Union* men soon showed that they had pluck and muscle, by making a very pretty spurt and nearly overhauling them.

The *McClellan*, however, came in ahead, winning the first prize, $125—time, 20.40; second prize, $50, won by the *Union* in 21.53. They came in splendidly, and seemed not to have laid out all their reserved force.

The *Phantom* did not go round the buoy. In 1861 the crew of the *McClellan* took the first prize with a different boat.

YALE AND HARVARD AGAIN.

The third race, for six-oared boats, again brought out the Yale and Harvard men, determined once more to test each other's power.

Both crews made their appearance promptly, looking in a splendid condition. We could not help noticing how Yale differed from Harvard in the length and narrowness of their boat, and the quickness of their stroke.

Harvard drew the inside position, which yesterday fell to Yale. At the start Harvard got the water first, but both moved away beautifully amid the lusty cheers of the spectators.

There was little doubt as to what would be the issue of the race, on account of yesterday's trial, and hence there was not the intense and painful interest, which before had made all nerves quiver.

Though Harvard had the inside, Yale gained the turn first and came in leading handsomely; but not with as wide a difference as on the previous day. The time was, Yale, 19:05¼—first prize, $200; Harvard, 19:20¼—second prize, $75.

It may seem surprising that there should be such a falling off from the day before, but in fact neither party exerted themselves.

Each was sure of a prize; there wasn't much doubt as to how the two prizes would go, and so each "played off," by no means doing what they could.

We heard of odds of four to one offered on Yale, but the result was too sure to allow much betting even at that rate.

The following gentlemen acted as judges of the race: Geo. W. Bentley, Joseph Trumbull, John S. Baldwin, Henry H. Shumway, (*Worcester Spy*;) Horace H. Rockwell, Boston; Chas. A. Chase, Albert S. Brown.

Immediately upon the close of the race the Yale crew were visited at the house by the members of their college, and cheered with an enthusiasm only less than that of yesterday. The throng, hot, tired and dusty, poured back into the city by omnibus, carriage and car, and the grand regatta of 1865 is over.

It has been a success beyond all of its predecessors. The weather has been splendid, and everything was conducted in the fairest manner, with no fouling, (with the exception of two wherries,) no breaking of oars, and no sickness of the crews—some one of which accidents almost always comes in to mar the completeness of the exercises.

Yale has maintained her position as champion of college crews, by two fairly and squarely pulled races, where nothing hindered her opponents from doing their best.

We are sure that all who were so fortunate as to be present on this occasion will long cherish its pleasant memories, and we cannot but wish that the generous rivalry existing between these two ancient universities in regard to muscle may be extended to the higher qualities of scholarship and gentlemanly culture.

YELSOM.

Union College.

THE HONORARY DEGREES.

At Union College the following honorary degrees were conferred:

A. B.—Conferred upon W. T. Meredith, of the United States Navy, and Edward L. Paris, of Paris Hill, Me.

A. M.—Conferred upon Rev. William Johnson, of Lena, Ill.; Oliver Arey, of the New-York State Normal School, and Rev. Israel Wilkinson, of Meridian, N. Y.

D. D.—Conferred upon Rev. Anson Dubois, President of the late General Synod of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. E. J. Kings, of Quincy, Ill.; Rev. Henry C. Potter. of Troy; Rev. John Woodbridge, of Saratoga Springs; Rev. Sam. M. Haskins, of Williamsburgh; Rev. John M. Buchanan, of Milwaukee, and Rev. Augustus Seward, of Middletown.

LL.D.—Conferred upon Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and Hon. Charles O'Conor, of New-York.

The Coming Election in Kentucky.

The people of Kentucky, on Monday, Aug. 7, will be called upon to elect a State Treasurer, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature, and a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Appellate District, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Judge BULLITT. The following are the names of the candidates:

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Opposition.	Democratic.
William L. Neale,	James H. Garrard.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.		
1	C. D. Bradley,	L. S. Trimble,
2	George H. Yeaman,	B. C. Ritter,
3	J. H. Lowry,	Henry Grider,
4	Marion C. Taylor,	Aaron Harding,
5	Lovell H. Rousseau,	Robert Mallory,
6	Green Clay Smith,	A. H. Ward,
7	Speed S. Fry,	George S. Shanklin,
8	Wm. H. Randall,	———,
9	Samuel McKee.	J. Jmith Hurtt.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. ELON A. GALUSHA, a respectable citizen of Rochester, was discovered lying in one of the upper dams surrounding the Central Railroad bridge in that city, Thursday morning last. The supposition is that while on his way home the night before, while crossing the bridge in the darkness, he made a mis-step and fell through between the timbers to the bed of the river, a distance of twelve or fifteen feet below. The head had two bruises upon it, not sufficient to fracture the skull, but sufficient, in the opinion of the examining surgeons, to stun and cause a suspension of consciousness. His watch and valuables were found upon his person, indicating that there had been no attempt at robbery, and that his death came from the above-named cause.

[*Albany Argus, July 29.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

Progress of the Parliamentary Elections.

Liberal Gain of Eighteen--Mr. Gladstone Defeated in Oxford.

The Great Eastern at Valentia Bay on the 19th inst.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, July 27, via ASPY BAY, July 29.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool, due the 19th via Queenstown on the 20th inst., passed this point to-day *en route* to New-York.

The steamships *City of Boston*, *City of Dublin*, and *Damascus* had arrived out.

The *Great Eastern* was off Valentia on the morning of the 19th inst.

The Parliamentary elections still absorbed attention in England. The Liberals had gained 18. Mr. GLADSTONE is defeated in Oxford.

Mr. GLADSTONE is now running for South Lancashire.

The *Great Eastern* arrived off Valentia on the 19th inst., having towed the steamer with the shore-end of the cable to that place.

The Prince of ORANGE and the Princess HELENA are to be married.

The French Prince Imperial is convalescent.

The cholera in Egypt is decreasing.

No American vessels were damaged in the late gale at the Cape of Good Hope.

The steamer *Iowa* has been raised.

The ship *Wm. Vail*, from Cardiff for Mobile, put into Queenstown on the 16th inst., with pumps choked.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days were 41,000 bales. The market opened buoyant, but closed dull and downward.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. Corn firmer.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

Consols closed at 89⅞@90 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—U. S. Five-twenties, 72@72¼; Erie Shares, 54¼; Illinois Central Shares, 88¾@89.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

His Reception at Boston Yesterday—A Serenade Last Night.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 29.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and wife, four children, two servants, and his Staff, consisting of Cols. O. E. BABCOCK, HORACE PORTER, ADAM BADEAU and E. L. PARKER, Chief of the Six Nations, arrived in this city this evening, at 7:10 o'clock, by a special train from Albany, which place they left this morning.

The train was composed of but two cars, a passenger and baggage car, designed especially for the use of the General.

An immense crowd greeted his arrival at the Worcester depot with most frantic enthusiasm, making the welkin ring again with three cheers for him and his suite.

The General and his party immediately proceeded to the Revere House, where he is to remain until Tuesday morning.

The General was serenaded, to-night, by Gilmore's Band, and afterward visited the Union Club in Park-street.

The Water Question in Hartford, Conn. Trout Brook Wins.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, July 29.

The election in regard to supplying the city with water took place to-day. The Legislature had required a three-fifths vote for "Trout Brook," and this was given with 133 over. It was done in face of the determined opposition of the friends of "pumping." The result is as follows:

In favor of "Trout Brook," 2,704; in favor of "Connecticut River," 1,162. Total vote, 3,236. Three-fifths would be 1,941, giving "Trout Brook" 133 over the required proportion. The city will at once go on with the work of obtaining a supply of water from "Trout Brook."

Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, July 29.

The Central Railroad freight house, at Batavia, was burned at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss about $30,000.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 29—1 P. M.

The thermometer now stands at 92 degrees in the shade.

The Richmond Election.

IT IS DECLARED NULL AND VOID.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28.

The attentive correspondent of the *Inquirer* at Richmond telegraphs to your bureau that Gen. TERRY to-day issued an order declaring that the late municipal election in that city null and void, and prohibiting the candidates elected from assuming their offices. Richmond papers received here to-night are silent on this subject, except the *Times*, which, in a short article, states that such a step as Gen. TERRY took to-day was evidently under discussion yesterday in Richmond, although the *Times* tries to console its readers that no interference would be attempted by the military authorities. It says:

The question of objections of the military authorities of this city to certain officers elected on Tuesday, and of their intended interference to prevent such officers from assuming their respective duties, is set at rest by a declaration made yesterday by the General commanding the Department, that he had no objection to make to any of the persons elected, and unless the Governor chose to raise some objection, there would be no difficulty nor any opposition to a final and peaceful settlement of the matter, as indicated by the elections. The promised interference of the military authorities was based upon the interpretation which we were told they would place upon the election; but the sound judgment of these gentlemen and their just appreciation of the motives of our people, have caused this promise to fail. We have no hesitation in venturing the opinion, based indeed upon indirect information as to his sentiments, that the Governor, who has had abundant opportunity to consider and understand the public statements, will not be behind the other authorities in justice and judgment. The *Republic* states that the Commissioners of Election, having completed the examination of the books, reported to Governor PIERPOINT on Thursday. In response to an interrogatory, the Governor stated the members of the council need not await instructions from him, but that they could organize whenever they saw fit. A meeting of Council has been called this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when, by the direction of the Governor, the Commissioners of Election will be present and administer the oath of office to the Mayor, and the other magistrates will then swear in the other city officers. The Governor, being asked whether he desired to stay the qualifying of any one of the newly elected officers, responded that as they did not receive their commissions from him, he had no such right, and would not interfere in the case of any officer.

THE ANTICIPATED TRIAL OF GEN. LEE AND OTHERS.—It has been repeatedly stated, and generally believed, though never officially announced, that Gen. LEE and other officers of the late Confederate Army were indicted at the last term of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, held at Norfolk. At the next term of this court, to be held in Norfolk in October, it is said these indictments will be called up; but it is understood in Washington that these cases will not be prosecuted, but the President will direct *nolle prosequis* to be entered, and dispose of each defendant as he proposes to dispose of other leading Southerners who have been active participants in the war, namely, by putting them on long probation, and then, as a condition precedent to pardon, imposing such penalties and restrictions as may be justified by the circumstances.—*Richmond Bulletin.*

—A Mrs. BRUCE was severely and probably fatally burned in South Windsor, Conn., on the 17th, in consequence of a paper which she was reading catching fire and communicating to her dress.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Old and New Parliaments—Dr. Pritchard's Confession—The Paris Exhibition—Curious Literary Squabble—American Art in England—African Explorations—End of an Australian Bush-Ranger.

THE OLD AND THE NEW PARLIAMENTS.

From the Edinburgh Review.

We are perfectly satisfied that the vast majority of the people of England desire to see Lord Palmerston prolong to the uttermost his venerable and glorious career. They would be ill-pleased to transfer the conduct of our foreign affairs, seldom more delicate than at the present time, to hands less experienced than those of Lord Russell. What Tory financier is to receive from Mr. Gladstone that mystic scrip and wand of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with which he at least has known how to work marvels of taxation, and to raise a revenue of exceeding magnitude by means which press each year more lightly on the community? It would be invidious to contrast with names such as these the names and antecedents of the men whom Lord Derby might again be driven, by a cruel necessity, to force into their places. But the question we have to ask is, whether liberal politicians and liberal voters can, with any show of reason or consistency, withdraw their support from the good old cause, or, what is worse, divide the supporters of that cause, solely on the ground that, although satisfied with the conduct of government in the performance of all its ordinary duties, all this goes for nothing as long as Ministers refuse to pledge themselves to an organic measure, without knowing by what means it is to be carried. If the information we receive is correct, nothing could be more fatal to the true liberal interests of the country than the belief that Ministers were resolved to force on measures for which the country is not prepared. Mr. Disraeli, indeed, with that happy recklessness of assertion which characterizes his eloquence, has represented to his constituents that the constitution in Church and State has only been saved by the vigor of the Tory opposition in the last six years, from the constant attacks directed against it. If serious attacks on the constitution were made or contemplated at the present time, no one would be better pleased than Mr. Disraeli, for nothing would be more likely to secure to him the majority he is in search of. But the reverse is the case. The people of England have long found out that the constitution is a great deal safer in the hands of those who seek to defend it by improvement rather than by obstruction; but they are also disinclined, in the present temper of the country, to great or abrupt changes. We, who are Whigs, but not Radicals—firmly attached to liberal principles, but not disposed to adopt violent methods of giving effect to them—are not ashamed to confess that we look to the electors of England to express their will in the new House of Commons, more than to the cry of those who are not yet invested with the franchise, and to the tried leaders of the Liberal party rather than to its less influential members, to guide and determine its future policy.

It would be an exaggeration in the present prosperous and peaceful state of the country, to apply the term crisis to the dissolution of Parliament and the renewal of the national representation which is about to take place. But though it is not a crisis, it may justly be described as an epoch, of more than common solemnity and importance. The Parliament whose existence may now be counted by hours, is one of those (more numerous than is commonly supposed) which have very nearly completed the full term of its legal existence.* Elected in 1859, under the influence of Lord Derby's administration, and destined to put to the proof the delusive hopes of the Tory party, by immediately ejecting that administration from office, it has nevertheless been singularly free from fierce party contentions. The Opposition has, for the most part, acquiesced in Mr. Disraeli's doctrine of non-resistance, feeling, no doubt, that (to use his highly-colored but incorrect language,) "who may be the Ministers of the Queen are the accidents of history;" and that if the policy pursued was not to their taste, they had not the power to change it. The majority of 13 which threw out Lord Derby in 1860, had risen in 1864 to a majority of 18 in favor of Lord Palmerston upon the great party vote of last session. The Ministry, undisturbed by any great internal agitations, has followed an even, prosperous and successful course. It has had to deal with questions of the utmost difficulty and novelty, both at home and abroad, arising out of the American war; it has cemented our good understanding with France by a treaty of commerce, whose effects have silenced the cavilling of its opponents and surpassed the expectations of its friends; it has maintained peace and improved our amicable relations with all countries; it has aided in the consolidation of the independence of Italy, and has placed our affairs in China and Japan on honorable and, we believe, a safe footing. To these marks of its wisdom and influence abroad may be added the signs of progress and good government at home, in the abundance of our financial resources, the improved state of the national defences, the judicious relief of the cotton famine, and the general content of the people. The severest blows the administration has had to sustain have been dealt, not by its political opponents, but by the hand of death. Losses such as those of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, of Sidney Herbert and of the late Duke of Newcastle are irreparable in the places they already filled; how much more irreparable in the places they might one day have occupied!

The lapse of years since the last election cannot fail to lead to considerable changes in the persons of our representatives. Many of them are retiring from public life, and it is highly desirable that men of the younger generation, who have risen to manhood or to social importance in the last six years, should largely recruit the ranks of the House of Commons. It is to them we must look for the future government of the country, and with the utmost respect for those veterans whose "heroic" achievements have filled the annals of England for the last half century, we have no wish to see the elder generation of statesmen preponderate in the Cabinet or in the House of Commons. On the contrary, we hold it to be essential that Parliament should mainly consist of men in the full vigor of life and in direct sympathy with the opinions and habits of the time. The most immediate consequence of the approaching election is that we shall see on the benches of the next House of Commons the men to whom the interests of the country are likely to be intrusted for the next 20 years. We therefore earnestly hope that many young men of talent and character—although they must necessarily be untried men in the political sense—will be returned; and from what we know of the younger generation, we are persuaded that it is not deficient in worthy aspirants to the highest honors in the State, to whom nothing is wanting but the opportunity to earn them.

It is certain, in the course of public affairs and of human life, that a government whose term of office is already long, and whose most conspicuous members are advanced in years, must at no very distant period undergo some modification. Indeed the validity of its principles and the vigor of its action depend, in some degree, on the renewal of its composition. The country looks to the new Parliament to supply that renovating power. We see no reason to doubt that the same liberal principles which have long triumphed almost without dispute, in the councils of the nation, will derive a fresh sanction from the constituencies. We utterly disbelieve that the electoral body is prepared to repudiate the government to which the country owes six years of prosperous administration. But that is not all—the country must also supply by the election of able and energetic men the statesmen who are to prolong the existence of that administration and to extend its action.

This, then, is emphatically the Parliament of the future. To this assembly the nation is about to intrust the control of its policy and its affairs for a term of years. It is one of the wisest provisions of the constitution that at stated intervals the existing Parliament, whether it be serviceable or not, shall be transmuted; and the most serious objection to the Septennial Act is, that toward the close of so lengthened a period, a certain langour begins to creep over the popular assembly—the House of Commons—which is to our political frame what the heart is to the body. It is time this langour should cease. Easy times are apt to make careless statesmen, and a contract of mutual insurance between the Ministry and the House of Commons for the prolongation of their respective existences may be made at the expense of the country. In government, as in every other pursuit of life or industry, the soil must be turned and the plant renewed—

> "Vidi lecta diu et multo spectata labore
> Degenerare tamen, ni vis humana quotannis
> Maxuma quæque manu legeret."

The new Parliament is to give us Ministers when those who now hold the helm of affairs cease to guide it with so firm a grasp; it is to give us a majority capable of supporting a vigorous and active government; it is to give a voice and a will to those measures which public opinion, fecundated by the press, expects the time to bring forth. The duty of the country is to return that Parliament—passing judgment, indeed, on the previous conduct of its representatives, but far more interested in their future proceedings.

Can it then be supposed that, after thirty years of the successful application of the principles of reform, the electors of Great Britain, conscious of all they owe to those principles, and resolved to preserve those results, will take the supreme power from the hands of the men by whom these marvelous changes have been wrought, in order to place it in the hands of those by whom all changes were strenuously opposed, as long as opposition was possible? The Tory party has, indeed, sought to repudiate the stubborn unprogressive creed of the Toryism of the last generation; but whilst the Tories have become more progressive in spite of their opinions, and by the sacrifice of their consistency, the Whigs have triumphed by their opinions and by the gradual development of their original theory of government. What part have the Tories borne in the peaceful and prolific revolutions of this century? They resisted Catholic emancipation; they resisted reform; they resisted even railroads and penny postage; they sacrificed the most eminent of their statesmen to their insane revenge, because he preferred the interests of the country to the creed of his party; they have chosen for their leader in the House of Commons a man who has no other claims to their allegiance than that he made himself the organ of their hatred; and down to the latest hours of the expiring Parliament, Mr. Henley's resistance to the most important social measure of this session—the Union Chargeability Bill—proves how little their temper is changed. The very last act of the Tory majority in the House of Lords was to prove, by throwing out the Roman Catholic Oaths Bill, that the intolerance and timidity of their political creed still render them the irreconcilable enemies of complete religious freedom. In opposition, as well as in power, great measures may be produced, new and original opinions may be started and discussed, the public interest may be served. Yet, in this Parliament, what measures has any Tory statesman given to the country? Lord Robert Montagu has made a meritorious effort to improve the drainage of our towns, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly has made an abortive attempt to repeal the malt tax. But, with the fewest possible exceptions, the whole policy of the Opposition has been passive, inert, sterile. Mr. Disraeli has never added a single useful enactment to the statute book. The only merit he himself claims in his address is to have saved the Church and rescued the State when no one attacked them; the only institution of the country he can pretend to have protected is a system of Church rates, so inefficient that it has ceased to operate as a rating power, and that it contributes nothing to Church extension. The sum of the Tory manifesto is an appeal to apprehensions of imaginary dangers, and a total silence as to the real dangers to which a Tory policy would expose the country.

We say, on the contrary, that there is nothing so dangerous as to stand still—nothing so dangerous as to bury the talent of the constitution in a napkin, as if it were some palladium of stone, which these men worship, and not a living acting power—nothing so dangerous as to pledge the Government of England to the maintenance of abuses, when the time to come for the removal of them. The policy of the Whig party is to guide that movement and to give effect by gradual and well considered measures to the just desires of the country at large. The question for the country to decide is, which of these courses it prefers, what are the measures it adopts, and by whom those measures can best be framed and carried? The moment is come when the nation is called upon to answer these questions. We cannot doubt its answer, but it behoves every man who feels the momentous consequences of that answer, to throw the weight of his vote and influence on the side of an elightened Parliament and a liberal administration.

*Since the passing of the Septennial Act, the following are the longest Parliaments:

		Y'rs.	Mths.	D'ys.
George I.	1715-1721	5	11	21
George II.	1727-1734	6	4	21
George II.	1734-1741	6	10	15
George II.	1741-1747	5	11	24
George II.	1747-1754	6	7	26
George II.	1754-1761	6	9	20
George III.	1761-1768	6	9	22
George III.	1768-1774	6	4	21
George III.	1774-1780	5	9	0
George III.	1784-1790	6	0	25
George III.	1790-1796	5	11	3
George IV.	1820-1826	6	1	9
Victoria	1841-1847	6	11	6

The writs of the Parliament elected in 1859 were returnable on the 31st of May of that year, consequently the actual duration of the Parliament will be about six years and five weeks.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN GENERALS.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

The London *Spectator*, in a review of *Southern Generals, Who They Are and What They Have Done*, makes the following remarks on the most distinguished Generals of the South and the North:

Here is a volume containing sketches of seventeen general officers, all save one being more or less distinguished for actual service in the field, the one exception being Samuel Cooper, a New-Yorker, who was Adjutant-General at Washington before the war of secession, and who went over in the wake of secession with Mr. Davis and of his brother-in-law, Mr. Mason, to the Confederate side. Of the sixteen fighting Generals, the oldest in 1861 were Lee and Polk, who were each born in 1806; the youngest Hood and J. E. B. Stuart, born in 1831 and 1833 respectively. Of this sixteen, Virginia furnishes no fewer than seven; Lee, Jackson, Johnston, Ewell, Stuart, A. P. Hill and Sterling Price, lately of Missouri. Kentucky gave to the cause A. S. Johnson, killed at Shiloh in 1862, Hood and John Morgan, killed last year in Tennessee. North Carolina was the birth-place of Bragg and the fighting prelate Polk; Georgia was the mother of Hardee; Beauregard, otherwise Toltant, hailed from Louisiana; Longstreet, who figures as an Alabamian, was born in South Carolina, where Wade Hampton was a great planter; and Kirby Smith is the son of a Connecticut lawyer, who got a judgeship in Florida. Thus it will be seen that, taking only this roll of selected men, Virginia supplies more than twice as many as any other State, that among them are the two best Commanders in the Confederate service, Robert Lee and Joseph Johnston, and that, admitting Longstreet as a set-off against Thomas Jackson—surnamed "Stonewall," because he commanded a brigade raised in the "stonewall counties"—Virginia, which has been called the mother of Presidents, is now entitled to rank also as the mother of Generals. No soldiers have come to the surface on the Confederate side with such sound military principles as Lee and Johnston, for the Kentuckian Algernon Sidney Johnson, who was killed at Pittsburgh Landing, had not time to show whether his reputation was deserved. Bragg, and Hardee, and Beauregard have shown themselves to be respectable, but neither first nor second-rate; while Hood, and Polk, and the Hills, and Ewell, and Early and the rest lead the ruck, to use a sporting phrase. The renown of some—of Beauregard and Hood to wit—has been far greater than their merits, while Joseph Johnston has been depreciated with a persistency that almost suggests system. He never was from the beginning well treated by the Confederate authorities, and when Mr. Davis superseded him in favor of a mere fighter like Hood, he committed a blunder only less than that he committed when he formed a contemptuous estimate of Sherman's genius, and sent the fiery Hood across the Tennessee on the bare conjecture that Sherman, fearful of losing Nashville, would relinquish Georgia to follow him. Johnston is not by any means the equal of Lee, who towers above all his comrades, but he is far superior to the others, and had he been trusted more the war would probably have been still going on.

Gen. Lee is undoubtedly the military hero on the Confederate side. He brought to the cause a great name, for his father, Light Horse Harry, was conspicuous in the war of Independence; he himself had earned renown in the Mexican War, and he increased his influence by marrying the daughter of Washington's adopted son. But he went into the war with great reluctance; he never would admit its necessity; he only resigned his commission because he found it impossible to fight against his State; and if Mr. Davis and his coadjutors accepted the services of Robert Lee, they did so mainly because they knew that Virginia had confidence in him, and that so long as he fought for Virginia, that State would remain a firm supporter of the Confederacy. Gen. Lee, it must never be forgotten, was not one of the original conspirators, nor one who could vindicate the justice of the conspiracy. He was more like a victim of circumstances, one who, caught in the foils of the plotter, was constrained to draw his sword because their designs had involved his State, family, and friends in danger. He drew his sword in defence of his State; he never used it out of that State except on the defensive-offensive invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and when he sheathed his sword the Confederacy lapsed into ruin. From the moment Joseph Johnston fell wounded in 1862, Robert Lee became the pillar of the Confederacy. Without his genius for war the abilities of Mr. Davis, whatever they may be, would have been exercised in vain; and we shall be greatly surprised if time does not show that Lee was as much opposed to Davis' design of uncovering Georgia as he was opposed to that policy which resolutely refused to arm the slaves. It is somewhat remarkable that Lee began his military service with a considerable failure in Western Virginia, all the more remarkable because the Mexican campaign had made him familiar with the peculiarities of mountain warfare. At that period, however, Lee was regarded with jealousy by the Davises, Wises, and Floyds, and it was not until McClellan was at the gates of Richmond, and Johnson was wounded at Seven Pines, that is, not until the perils of the Confederate Government was very serious, that Lee was fairly trusted. For three years he held back the power of the North from Richmond, and when he had to surrender at last, it was not because his system of warfare had failed, but because Mr. Davis had made a blunder which ruined the system altogether.

Lee's system was essentially defensive. He lay in wait for a blunder, and when a blunder was made by his enemy, he struck without hesitation, and reaped the fruits of his adversary's faults. Thus when the evils of McClellan's extreme caution before Yorktown had been aggravated by the foolish system of warfare in disjointed columns adopted by Mr. Stanton and Mr. Lincoln, a system which Jackson, operating in a compact force and with inferior numbers, was able to break in pieces, Lee, by a cautious and rapid concentration of all the available troops in Virginia, was able to fall vigorously upon McClellan's flank, and compel him to save his army by retreating to the James River. Lee had great advantages, and he made the most of them. Not the least was the perfect knowledge of the state of Federal affairs which Mr. Davis derived from his spies in Washington. This knowledge, again, enabled Lee to detach Jackson against the incompetent Pope, for he knew that the Washington Cabinet intended to draw McClellan from the James to the Potomac, and before that could be done Lee, playing with Pope as he pleased, had thrust him back in disorder to the ramparts of Washington, and ere McClellan, reinstated in command, could organize a fresh army, Lee was over the Maryland frontier, and Jackson was beleaguering Harper's Ferry. McClellan, however, showed that he was not to be despised, by the able way in which he crossed the mountains and forced Lee to fight at Antietam. Substantially that encounter was a Federal victory, for it frustrated Lee's offensive designs on Maryland, and ultimately compelled him to take up a camp behind the Rapidan. Now it was that Lee showed his capacity. Undisturbed by the flank march of Burnside to Falmouth, Lee swiftly moved through the wilderness to the fine defensive position a little south of Fredericksburgh, and anticipated his foe. He must have been astounded and delighted when Burnside dashed against Mary's heights and courted disaster. But Burnside's army, although cruelly cut up, was not routed, and Hooker, a few months later, showed Lee that he had still work to do. Hooker's plan was good, and very dangerous to Lee, and had it been executed as well as it was planned Lee must have retreated to the North Anna. Here Lee had the advantage of knowing his opponent. Had Sherman, or Grant, or even Meade, been in front of Chancellorsville, Lee would not have dared to divide his army, and send half of it, under Jackson, round the Federal flank. Lee counted on an imperfect watch on that side, and he did not count without his host; but had he made a false estimate of his man, had his Hooker turned out to be a Sherman, for instance, Lee would have had cause to repent of his audacity. But the faculty of knowing the weak point in an adversary's character, and skill too take advantage of it, have always been justly regarded as among the brightest qualities of a great commander. Hooker's defeat left him and his army helpless on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and Lee, sweeping rapidly round it by the Shenandoah Valley, troubled the repose of Mr. Stanton and made him tremble for the safety of Washington. Lee's second invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania was the most powerful offensive operation he executed during the war. The only defect we can see was that of allowing Stuart to run off with the cavalry and rove about in rear of the Federal army, where it was useless, and in perpetual danger, instead of being the eyes and ears of Lee, and the protecting arm for his outlying parties. There was another defect inherent in the enterprise—Lee had no intermediate base full of supplies, and consequently, unless he won a victory such as would give him Baltimore or Washington, he must retreat sooner or later for want of ammunition alone. Instead of winning a victory, he had to endure a defeat at Gettysburgh, so crushing, that although the consequences were not immediately apparent, it may be now seen that the Confederate army of Virginia never entirely recovered from the injuries inflicted by stout-hearted Meade. Lee got away from Meade with great skill, but he could not stay in the Shenandoah Valley, and ere Autumn came he was in one of his strong camps south of the Rapidan. Thenceforth, except when he tried to take advantage of Meade (who had been weakened by the departure of a large body of troops to overawe the rowdies of New-York,) Lee was doomed to act strictly on the defensive. Grant, who came against him, was not a man over whom Lee had a moral ascendency. Grant, to use an expressive if vulgar phrase, "collared his man," and never let go his hold until Lee and all his soldiers laid down their arms. The contest between these two Captains will be well worthy the attention of rising military men, when the campaign of 1864-5 has found a competent historian. None but the prejudiced will dispute the great ability displayed by Grant in forcing Lee from his advantageous camp on the Rapidan into the defences of Richmond, nor his constancy in holding him fast when he had got him, nor his fortitude when Hunter's stupidity laid Washington bare, nor his vigor in providing a force capable of chasing Early back to the valley, nor his sagacity in the choice he made of Sheridan to act as warder of that avenue; and if it was out of the power of the Federal chief to capture the lines of Petersburgh and Richmond, it was not out of his power to straiten the enemy, nor to harass and almost neutralize him, while another great Captain, also selected by Grant, struck deep into the heart of the Confederacy, and finally, by his admirable marches, enabled Grant to grasp a prize which by conduct and steadfastness he had long merited. Grant's great abilities would have been exerted in vain, had he not held an undivided command, and in all probability it is to the fact that complete control over the armies of the Confederacy was conferred too late on Robert Lee, that we must attribute the rapid downfall of the slave-power. In this Mr. Davis showed a marked inferiority to Mr. Lincoln, and there can be no shadow of doubt now that Davis thought first of himself and his own schemes, and that Mr. Lincoln thought of nothing but the cause to which he devoted himself. Both the wealthy planter and the mean white were born in the same district in Kentucky. The leader of the slave-owners is now a prisoner. The mean white has fallen a martyr by the hands of the partisans of slavery, but not before he had lived to see those splendid triumphs which have broken forever the slave-power on the continent of Northern America.

AMERICAN ART IN ENGLAND.

From the London Reader.

American painters are at length beginning to assert their claims to a recognized place among European artists. Power, Crawford, and Storey have each made a great reputation as sculptors, working in Roman and Florentine studios, under the influence of a traditionary system founded upon the study of Greek art. The "Slave Girl," the "Monument of Washington," the "Sybil," and the "Cleopatra," are essentially European in thought and treatment; and no American sculptor has yet appeared to reflect the life of his country, or to embody the noble episodes of its history. They share the slavish adherence of European sculptors to classical types, which, full of meaning as they were for ancient Greeks, are dead and unmeaning to modern Christians, who look with profound indifference upon bastard imitations of Greek and Roman masterpieces. Still, it is in sculpture that American artists have hitherto gained renown in Europe. No great figure painter has yet appeared among them. West, Copley, and Leslie were, we believe, born Americans; but they were purely English painters; and at the present time American art in this department is inadequately represented by the admirable little *genre* pictures of Mr. Boughton, who, as a pupil and disciple of Edouard Frere, cares rather to illustrate the life of the French peasantry than to seek for subjects among his own people. In landscape painting, American painters have obeyed a nobler instinct, and, like true thinking men, they have not been led into the error of despising the noble scenery of their own continent, but have appropriated it as their own most proper field of work. Cropsey, Mignot and Church, by boldly flinging aside the European criticism which pooh-poohed American scenery as devoid of historical interest, and therefore unworthy of pictorial representation, have not only proved that it has an inherent interest which powerfully affects the mind, but they have done much toward establishing a new and original school of landscape painting. Mignot has earned a high reputation, by the exhibition of pictures of tropical scenery in the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the British Institution; Cropsey is well known by his faithful sketches and pictures of the scenery in the Northern States of the Union; and both these painters are well known to a large circle of friends in England, where they have, from time to time, been residing. Church, a more daring artist than either, has, we believe, never visited Europe; but he has penetrated into the heart of the Andes, crossed the Cordilleras, visited Cotopaxi, and followed the icebergs on the coast of Labrador; while, in all his undertakings, he has displayed a wonderful amount of energy and patience, an unconquerable spirit, and a supreme love of his art.

The last work exhibited by this remarkable painter was a picture of the icebergs off the coast of Labrador; it excited great interest at the time, and was enthusiastically commended as a truthful representation by those who were best acquainted with the scenery of that wonderful region. The two pictures now on view in the Haymarket were painted in New-York, from studies made by the artist in 1857, when on an expedition among the mountains that form the chain of the Andes. For the first time we have presented to us two pictures that we may probably receive as accurate representations of two of the most in eresting points of the chain, Chimborazo and Cotopaxi. Chimborazo is shown as it is seen from the river Guayaquil, from which it is distant about a hundred miles. The hills in the middle distance, just below the snow line of the Andes, are the Cordileras, and the foreground represents the rich and wide valley traversed by the Guayaquil. The other picture is taken from a spot some 50 miles distant from the base of the cone of Cotopaxi at a time of continuous, though not violent eruption. The rising sun is partially obscured by the dense column of smoke emitted from the crater, and which is carried off in an oblique direction by the wind. The adjacent scenery is that of a high level of the mountain tops; the foreground is composed of reddish limestone rocks, friable owing to the subterranean heat of the soil, their irregular surface being partially covered with a thin vegetation, which during the rainy season presents the vivid emerald of the tropics. The lake and its outlet of cascades probably originated in an eruption, by which a sudden chasm became filled with water, which streams over its rocky boundary, and along the declivity which forms the immediate foreground of the picture. This work is described by the artist as a representation of scenery typical of that portion of the Andes which is modified in appearance by volcanic agencies; while the "Chimborazo" is an attempt to render justice to the richness and vigor of vegetation which characterize the broad tropical valleys of Ecuador.

These pictures are interesting, chiefly because they set before us in minute detail the scenery of a part of the world of which we know very little more than we can derive from written description; but they are also remarkable as the works of a painter far removed from the influences of direct European training—of one who is an earnest student of nature, and at the same time shows that he has acquired no mean knowledge of art. Far less cultivated than Mignot, and upon the whole not so good a painter, his range is wider and his treatment more interesting. He has been favorably compared with Turner by his greatest admirers; but the comparison is altogether an unfair one, and injurious to his reputation. His faculty is of a different kind; Turner grasped his subject as a whole, Church gathers it up in parts. Chimborazo is represented at a distance of a hundred miles, yet its summit is raised above the natural horizon marked by the inclination of the lake in the foreground, to an altitude of a hundred miles at least. An error of this kind can only arise from a habit of insisting upon details, and looking at a grand subject in parts. The "Cotopaxi" is free from any striking fault of this kind, and it is altogether a better work of art. The effect of sunrise is beautifully suggested by the clear sky, where it is unobscured by the smoke of the volcano, and by the warm light that streams over the surface of the rocks; and in both pictures we are made to feel that we stand on unknown and sublime heights and in the midst of the grandest scenery of the tropics. The painter has earned a greater title to distinction by the production of these pictures, than he would probably have ever acquired by a course of study in Paris or London, which might have fettered his energy, and made him at best a conventional landscape painter.

CONFESSION OF DR. PRITCHARD.

From the North British Mail.

The first symptoms of an inclination to relieve his heart of the terrible truth, were shown during a visit paid to him on Monday evening by his brother, Mr. Pritchard, of Plymouth, his sister, a married lady living in Dublin, and his eldest daughter, Miss Jane F. Pritchard. The convict had no intimation that he was about to see them, and when they made their appearance, accompanied by his late pastor, Rev. R. S. Oldham, he was greatly overcome. After a few sad greetings the conversation was turned as delicately as possible upon the awful position which he occupies. The strong determination to believe the best of him, which his relations evinced up to his condemnation, would appear to be more assumed than real. At all events, his conviction had shaken their trust in his innocence, and their visit on Monday night was made, as was hinted to the prisoner, for the purpose of finally satisfying themselves as to the worst they could believe of him. He was asked repeatedly if he had nothing to tell them about the mysterious deaths of his wife and mother-in-law, and he at first hesitatingly reiterated his innocence. At last his daughter, falling on her knees before him in a paroxysm of sobbing, implored him to satisfy them as to his innocence. The miserable man, previously much affected, gave way to an agony of grief, in the midst of which no intelligible word could be got from him, and his unhappy friends had to bid him farewell, still with a faint hope that he might be guiltless. Before they left it was intimated to him that the Rev. Mr. Oldham would visit him the next forenoon, and to this he gave silent assent. A night of reflection, after this last meeting with his daughter, would, it was anticipated, produce the truth from him. After his friends left he seemed about to go off in a nervous fit, and Dr. Leishman had accordingly to be sent for. He recovered, but continued in a greatly depressed state of body and mind throughout the night. His unfortunate children left Glasgow for Dublin after the interview above spoken of.

Yesterday (Tuesday) forenoon, the Rev. Mr. Oldham again visited the convict. Soon after Mr. Oldham had entered, the miserable man took his arm, and drawing close to him, whispered that he wished to pour into his ear a confession of his guilt. Before entering upon the subject, however, he intimated his wish that the confession should be kept secret. Mr. Oldham very properly declined to receive any statement from him upon these conditions, pointing out that his crime was an offence against society, independently of its other aspects, and that to society, therefore, was due the only reparation he could now make—a public confession of his guilt. On understanding that Mr. Oldham felt it his duty to be, so far as the confession of the fact of his guilt was concerned, simply the medium of communicating it to the authorities, the convict hesitated a good deal, but ultimately consented to make a public confession, which he wrote out with his own hand. The effort which coming to a decision on this point had cost him may be judged of from the fact that, although the document occupies barely two sides of a leaf of foolscap, it took him not less than two hours to write it out; and at the close he was greatly exhausted, although he admitted, at the same time, that he felt a relief and even a comparative content to which he had long been a stranger. Having concluded this confession, Gov. Stirling was called in. In his presence and in the presence of John Mutrie, a warden, it was read over, signed by the convict, and witnessed to by those present. It displays, we may mention, a peculiar style of handwriting, thin and spider-like, slanting toward the left instead of turned toward the right, and is punctuated with scrupulous care. It is as follows:

"I, Edward William Pritchard, M. D., M. R. C. S. E., and L. A. S., &c., hereby make in writing, in the presence of the Rev. R. S. Oldham, M. A., the following confession, for transmission by him to the proper authorities:

It was when my wife was at Ardentinny, in the Summer of 1863, that I first became intimate with the girl Mary Macleod, sleeping with her in my house, at No. 22 Royal Crescent. This continued at intervals up to the time of our removal to No. 131 Sauchiehall-street. She became pregnant in May last [year,] and, with her own consent, I produced a miscarriage. I have reason to believe that Mrs. Pritchard was quite aware of this, and rather sought to cover my wickedness and folly. My mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, came last February to our house, and caught Mary Macleod and myself in the consulting-room; and the day before her death, having apparently watched us, she said to me in the same room: "You have locked her into the cupboard," which was true; but nothing more passed. I declare Mrs. Taylor to have died in the manner I have before stated; and I now believe her death to have been caused by an overdose of Battley's solution of opium. The aconite found in that bottle was put in by me after her death, and designedly left there in order to prove death by misadventure in case any inquiry should take place. Mrs. Pritchard was much better immediately after her mother's death, but subsequently became exhausted from want of sleep. I accounted for this by the shock produced by her mother's death; and hardly knowing how to act, at her own request I gave her chloroform. It was about midnight. Mary Macleod was in the room, and in an evil moment, (being, besides, somewhat excited by whisky,) I yielded to the temptation to give her sufficient to cause death—which I did.

I therefore declare before God, as a dying man, and in the presence of my spiritual adviser, that I am innocent of the crime of murder, as far as Mrs. Taylor is concerned, but acknowledge myself guilty of the adultery with Mary Macleod and the murder of my wife.

I feel now as though I had been living in a species of madness since my connection with Mary Macleod, and I declare my solemn repentance of my crime, earnestly praying that I may obtain Divine forgiveness before I suffer the penalty of the law.

(Signed,) EDWARD WM. PRITCHARD.
John Stirling, Governor, witness.
R. S. Oldham, witness.
John Mutrie, witness.
North Prison, Glasgow, July 11, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report from M. Dumas, President of the Municipal Council, to the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, in the name of the Committee of Construction. The document gives an historical sketch of public exhibitions in France from the commencement of the century, and then proceeds to inquire what space should be assigned to the building destined to receive the objects to be exhibited in 1867. The London Exhibition of 1851, received 14,000 exhibitors, and 96,000 square metres of space; that of Paris in 1856, 24,000 and 112,000 respectively; the second of London, 27,000 and 120,000; and the coming exhibition will propably receive the articles of 30,000 persons and require 140,000 square metres of superficies. The report examines the several plans proposed for the building to be erected in the Champ-de-Mars, and states that the one decided on will consist of a ground floor only, with an exceedingly large space all around for approaches and other accommodation. The two exhibitions of industrial objects and of the fine arts will take place in the same building, all the foreign members of the commission being unanimous on the advantage of that course. A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* of Brussels gives the following particulars respecting the proposed exhibition: "This immense edifice will be about 500 metres in length, and 400 in width. The form proposed is elliptical, or rather that of a parallelogram, with a semi-circle added to each end. The arrangement will allow all the industrial and artistic productions of the different countries to be distributed in lines, resembling those of a spider's web. Besides two great passages, one from the Pont d'Iéna, the other facing the Ecole Militaire, a number of sectors, or raddii, cross the concentric galleries, the largest of which, nearest the circumference, is devoted to machinery, and the one nearest the centre, to the fine arts. In the midst is to be a garden, which will permit the visitors to go into the open air without leaving the precincts of the building. After the gallery of fine arts, which may be said to terminate inside the construction devoted to the exhibition, comes an annexed space, leading immediately to the garden, and presenting the history of human ingenuity of all ages and nations, by means of specimens of the different instruments man has invented to facilitate labor. The passage leading from the middle of the palace toward the Pont d'Iéna will, moreover, have a peculiar interest; being preceded by a sumptuous vestibule, which forms the interior of the façade, it will be nothing less than a gallery devoted to the plastic history of the earth, as well by geological sections as by landscapes, completing this instructive exhibition. The palace will be connected with the Seine by a cutting through the quay at the Pont d'Iéna; visitors will pass under a light bridge made expressly to lead to the salon. The river itself will be utilized, and will become an aquatic hall of the exposition, at the same time as a means for arrivals by water. Buoys, anchors and naval apparatus of all kinds will here be exhibited in their proper element. Such, I believe, are the arrangements already decided. There is also what may be called the fancy part of the project, which is not definitely fixed, and may be modified or even abandoned. The Palace of Industry only occupying about one-third of the Champ-de-Mars, it has been suggested to transform the rest into a kind of park, in which the public would not only find cafés, restaurants, &c., but also cabinets intended for correspondence, an electric telegraph, a small theatre for plays in all languages, a conversation-room, a model farm, a specimen of a camp, and even an observatory. In this part, and close to the outer walls of the palace, will be placed the boilers of the steam engines for working the machines in the great gallery at the end, as it is not thought prudent to have the boilers inside the building.

CURIOUS LITERARY SQUABBLE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Very surprising is the recklessness and folly of vanity when aflame. Men usually amiable and veracious become bitter and untruthful in defence of their wounded *amour propre;* and men who are neither reticent nor scrupulous in milder moments become incapable of hesitation, and make the wildest assertions which must lead to their exposure. M. Emile de Girardin has been all his life an insolent journalist, and having been stung by the cruel kindness of Alex. Dumas Fils, who made his unactable play a success, he wrote a preface, the angry preface of an insolent writer in the agonies of humiliated self-love, in which, not content with exhaling his wrath in sarcasms and soothing his wounds with plastering self-praise, he rashly ventured on certain statements of the fact, which turned out to be statements *à la Girardin*. The public laughed at his preface, and laughed at his sorrows; but Alex. Dumas has published a pamphlet—*Histoire du Supplice d'une Femme*—which is one of the most amusing and punishing replies ever written. We will retell this history in outline.

M. Girardin wrote to M. Dumas, asking him if he would come dine, and after dinner listen to a drama read to a select circle of friends. Dumas went, and found himself in a well-chosen party of journalists, men of the world, and women; a public in miniature. After dinner the reading began. At the close of the first act no one spoke. In fact, the idea of the piece was "dangerous," and the way in which it was presented made it still more so. "*L'acte était mal fait, commençaut par où il aurait dû finir, et finissant mal.*" This was the judgment of an experienced dramatist. "*Cependant,*" he adds, "*il y avait une donnée, prise sous les rideaux de la vie conjugale. C'était audacieux, vrai, et inadmissible.*" Precisely the subject that demanded the most skillful treatment.

M. Girardin read the second act. On arriving at the great situation of the piece, where the guilty wife presents her lover's letter to the husband, M. Girardin paused, and, turning to M. Dumas, said, "*Eh bien?*" The reply was full of sense: "*J'Attends.*" The experienced dramatist understood perfectly what the author—who certainly was not a dramatist, but who fancied a drama could be written like a newspaper—could not understand at all, namely, that a situation is not a plot. A plot has a beginning, a middle and an end—an exposition, a development and a dénouement. To get hold of a situation is one thing, and requires no art; the art is to prepare it, to make it acceptable, to make it seem true, and, above all, to lead it to a conclusion. Now M. Girardin had not the faintest conception of how this was to be done; his drama was impossible, and even the friends, in spite of their reticences and insincerities, could not help making him feel that his dénouement was unactable.

As it was only the *dénouement* which polite friends felt themselves safe in condemning, the author imagined it easy to find another, and begged his young friend Dumas to find it. The next day Dumus called on him and said that he thought the situation might be converted into a play. Girardin was deligeted, asked him to undertake the task, and sent him the manuscript. "I tried to make some cuts and suggest a few alterations. In vain. The work was too confused, too crowded, too compact. As at Herculaneum, impossible to find the city beneath the lava. Better to build a new one by the side." In a couple of days he read to the author the commencement of the first act, as it was finely performed, and so pleased was Girardin that he begged him to continue to consider himself as *collaborateur* and sharer of profits and responsibility. In fact, he gave Dumas *carte blanche*, adding, "J'ai fait trois fois mal cette pièce, faites la bien une." It is important to bear this fact in mind.

Acting on this understanding, Dumas re-wrote the piece as if it were his own. On reading it, its original author exclaimed: "*Ce n'est plus ma pièce;*" and doubtless a very strange struggle then began in his breast: on the one side side was the vanity of the author eager for success, no matter how purchased; on the other side, the vanity of the auther painfully humiliated at the sight of his darling robbed of its curls, its colors; its features altered, its disposition changed. When one thinks of the sensitiveness of authyrs on the point of "improvements," and how little they thank their improvers, one feels some sympathy with M. Girardin at seeing his piece metamorphosed. But his course was plain. Either he should have loyally accepted the collaboration, or he should have said, "No, my piece shall be played; it must succeed or fail by itself." He did neither. He made two or three insignificant additions, and sent the manuscript to the theatre, merely remarking that his original extended to eighty-six pages and the new version only to forty-eight, not even then seeing that the mere difference of time by the greater rapidity of the action would of itself greatly aid the success of a piece which could not stand reflection. He forwarded it to the theatre with this note: "*Mon cher Directeur: Voici le nouveau manuscrit. Dumas est sur d'un grand succès. Lisez, et dites moi si vous êtes de son avis.*" One seems to read here the desire to have a contradiction; the author would so gladly have heard his collaborateur pronounced wrong! But no; the answer came, and it was confident of success.

Irritated vanity was not to be appeased even by the prospect of success. Without saying a word to his collaborateur, without even showing him what he had done after it was done, Girardin, steady in the conviction that what he had written must be better than what Dumas had written, reinstated as much as he could of the old version, mingled old and new, changed the *dénouement*, and read in the green-room this strange hodge-podge. Nor did he say a word to his collaborateur about this. Dumas, who knew the fact, was silent; because, inasmuch as he was not going to sign the piece, he left the whole responsibility with Girardin.

The piece was about to be put in rehearsal, when the director, having a well-grounded fear of the latest version that had been presented, begged Dumas to bring his manuscript, in order to compare the two in Girardin's presence. The director and Regnier severally read aloud the two versions to the listening authors. It was then that Dumas learned the extent and nature of the changes. "*Je n'en fus pas blessé, j'en fus effrayé.*" A long discussion ensued, which was closed by Girardin's decision to accept his rival's version; and by his consent, Dumas directed the rehearsals. At one of these rehearsals Girardin was present, and having heard the first act, went away, apparently very much pleased, and begging Dumas to look after the rehearsals as sedulously as he could.

When it was ready for representation the irate author who, though silenced, had never been convinced, came to witness a complete rehearsal. At the close the director asked him what he thought of it. This produced an explosion of the pent-up anger. Rising, he said aloud, in the face of the astonished actors: "If I were the sole master I would withdraw the piece; I think it detestable." The wretched vanity of the man which made him forget every consideration of decency, did not, however, make him forget to take all the tickets, and to sell the copyright of this work which he refused to acknowledge as his own. Knowing, as we do, how unscrupulous a maddened *amour propre* often becomes, we need not wonder at the flimsy and flagrant misrepresentations M. Girardin put forth in his preface, and which M. Dumas has exposed in this reply. Those who are curious in the quarrels of authors may hunt them up; we content ourselves with the one epigram which Dumas lets fall at the close of his amusing pamphlet—that if M. Girardin prefers being hissed to being applauded, it is a "*fantasie qu'il se passera facilement quand il n'aura plus de collaborateur.*"

FISHING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The *Courrier de Brétagne*, a paper published at Lorient, gives an interesting account of an experiment made at Belle Isle last week, to fish at night by means of electric light. The light was produced by a powerful electro-magnetic machine, constructed by M. Bazin, the well-known engineer. The experiment, which was conducted by M. Bazin, on board the *Andalouse*, in the presence of 1,500 persons assembled on the pier, was completely successful, and the quantity of fish taken very large. A person who was present states that nothing can be more exciting than fishing at sea by night with the aid of this light. As soon as the submarine lantern was immersed, shoals of fish, of every description, came to sport in the illuminated circle, while the fishermen outside it spread their nets from their boats. The light illuminating the deep sea, the fish arriving in shoals, attracted by the fictitious sun, the boats at the edge of the lighted circle, the deep silence, interrupted only by the grating of the electro-magnetic machine, is described as an imposing sight. M. Bazin is shortly to proceed to Bona, in Algeria, to establish a coral fishery by the assistance of his electric light. He proposes, in the meantime, to descend full 400 feet into the sea, and explore what he calls the "depths of the ocean" with his submarine instruments. The Minister of Marine has given orders for a ship of war to be placed at his disposal, and Admiral Choppart has appointed a commission, composed of engineers and naval officers, to attend M. Bazin's experiments officially.

KOSSUTH AND THE HUNGARIANS.

Kossuth has addressed a letter to the Hungarian Colonel Toleldoary, in which he says: "The news from our home is most depressing. The men who are now working there have, I feel sure, entered on a path which will lead to the suicide of Hungary. If it be true that by suicide alone nations can perish, it is doubly true of ours; for if she dare to act, the success of her cause is a necessary consequence of the strictest logic of history. Hence the inevitable deduction that, if the nation be ruined, the blame lies with the people. I am certain that the late enthusiasts of Pesth, who have been abject enough to feign confidence and esteem, never represented the popular feeling; and I am still more certain that if we found ourselves at the head of those troops which assisted the capitulation of Komorn, and could unfurl the standard of liberty on the frontiers, these fictitious patriots and their lying seducers would be puffed away by the breath of popular opinion. Moreover, I know that in the affairs of this world public acts, and not slumbering sentiments, decide. The Magyars are treading an evil path, and I must with grief confess that in the thinned ranks of the emigration there are to be found so many men who have assumed such a position, and so discourage those whom they find already hopeless, that they increase tenfold the misery of our country. But we, to whom the principle to which we have sacrificed our positions and dedicated our existence is not a caprice, will not participate in such a falling off. The greater the difficulties we encounter, the greater our resolution to overcome them. Is it not true that you, and all who depend on you, are animated with this same sentiment? Keep, then, such enthusiasm alive. It will be the palladium of another resurrection of our country. After a storm a calm—and that calm will return, if invoked by the spirits of the faithful to the banner of 1849."

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

From the London Reader.

Mr. Thomas Baines, the author of *Travels in South-western Africa*, and well-known as a painter of African scenery and ethnological subjects, has, within the last few days, returned to this country, with about five hundred sketches, in water and oil, depicting the strange scenes among which he has long been living. Mr. Baines traveled in the interior of South Africa as artist as far back as 1842, and accompanied the English troops in the Caffre War some years afterward. He subsequently returned to England, and in 1855 was attached to Mr. Gregory's Northwest Australian expedition, in the course of which he was repeatedly intrusted with separate command, and at its close received the thanks of the Colonial and Home Government. Mr. Baines' experience as a traveler, and his knowledge of navigation, boat-building, astronomical observation, and rough surveying, beside his talent as an artist, made him a useful member of this well-managed expedition. In 1858 he was again sent out as an artist with Dr. Livingstone's unfortunate Zambesi expedition. But leaving this after a short stay he returned to the Cape, and joining an old companion, Mr. James Chapman, who was preparing to start on a trading and hunting expedition to the far interior, he agreed to accompany him in an attempt to explore the country from Walvisch Bay, on the West Coast, to the mouth of the Zambesi, via Lake N'Gami and the Victoria Falls. Part of the scheme was the construction of a copper boat, and its conveyance in sections across the desert to the head of the Zambesi navigation, where it was to be put together, and the whole river navigated thence to the Indian Ocean. This part of the plan failed, through unexpected sickness amongst the party and the hostility of the natives; but the Zambesi was reached, and partly, as recorded in Mr. Baines' book. The principal result of the journey, however, was the pictorial delineation of the colossal and picturesque cataract, discovered by Livingstone only six or seven years previously, and named by him "Victoria Falls." To reach this part of the river, Baines and his companion had to leave their cattle behind on the borders of the desert, owing to the prevalence of the *tsetse* fly, and walk on foot through the luxuriant and well-watered thickets that border the river valley. The peculiarity of this cataract consists in its not forming, like the Niagara and other great falls, a straight chasm by the descent of the river from a higher to a lower level, but the disappearance of the river through a transverse cleft across its bed, and its finding its way to the lower level through a series of similar clefts, lying in zig-zag form across the elevated valley. The length of the chasm is about 2,000 yards, its depth 400 feet, and its width from 15 to 130 yards. The waters of a large river falling from so great a height create a cloud of spray, which ascends 1,200 feet above the chasm, and by its condensation irrigates the surrounding soil and produces a luxuriance of vegetation unequaled on the African Continent. The falls were sketched in colors on the spot, from every available position, a task of no small difficulty in the vicinity of the blinding spray. Some of the finished sketches of the falls were sent from Africa by Mr. Baines to the Royal Geographical Society, and have been for some time past exhibited in their rooms in Whitehall-place. Messrs. Day & Son, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, have also undertaken the publication of a selection from them in a series of chromo-lithographs. These sketches, as well as others which Mr. Baines has now brought with him, are vigorous portrayals of African landscape, and enable the stay-at-home reader of books of foreign travel to realize the peculiar scenery of this part of the world.

THE END OF AN AUSTRALIAN BUSHRANGER.

Daniel Morgan, the noted New South Wales bushranger, has been shot in Victoria. Morgan is known to have committed at least three murders in cold blood, and he has many times wantonly shot at, with intent to kill, many other persons. His highway robberies, over a career of several years of continuous crime, are innumerable. With a resolution and daring courage of the most reckless kind, (for he would often "stick-up" a dozen men at once,) he seems to have cast a spell over most of his victims, who rarely resisted him, encircled as his waist generally was by an armory of revolvers. He picked out the most valuable horses from the settlers' paddocks or stables, and, being, like most natives of New South Wales, a consummate and fearless horseman, he generally defied pursuit when the police got on his tracks. At length he became intolerable throughout the country side, and a few months back the New South Wales Government offered £1,000 for him dead or alive. New South Wales thus became too hot to hold him, and early in April he crossed the Murray River, and, after robbing a number of carriers in succession, he reached the Peechelba Station belonging to Messrs. M'Pherson and Rutherford, situate at the junction of the Ovens and Murray Rivers. Revolver in hand, he enters Mr. M'Pherson's house, collected all the inmates into the parlor, and proceeds to make himself at home in his own fashion. One of the servants, however, got away unobserved, roused Mr. Rutherford in the neighboring house, and, Morgan being known, a speedy muster took place from far and near of station servants as well as police, so that during the night the house in which Morgan was reposing was invested on every side. It was with difficulty the assembled people were prevented from rushing in upon him where he was; but they were induced to wait until he should come forth in the morning. Meanwhile Morgan took such refreshments as he chose, frightened the ladies into favoring him with their performances on the piano, was communicative with Mr. M'Pherson on the hardships of a bushranger's life, occasionally slept, (as he said, always with one eye open,) said that he had not known a sound sleep for several nights past, and hoped to have a good sleep when he reached the Piney ranges. At about 8:30 in the morning, he left the house, taking with him Mr. M'Pherson and some of the men, proposing to get himself a fresh horse from the stackyard. On his way he neared the ambush of an employé on the station, named John Windlaw, who, jumping from his place of concealment, shot the robber through the back at a distance of some sixty yards. He fell at once, but instantly recovered sufficiently to be able to say: "You might have given a fellow a chance, and not acted as cowards." Ninety pounds sterling in money, two loaded revolvers and two watches were found upon him. Medical assistance was procured, but he died about five hours afterward. An inquest has been held on the body, and the verdict is justifiable homicide. Morgan was born in New South Wales in 1831, of convict parents, was tried in Castlemaine, in Victoria, for horse stealing in 1854, and got a sentence of twelve years on the roads. He afterward obtained a ticket of leave, and commenced as a bushranger at Walla Walla, New South Wales, in the year 1863. Since that time, independent of the murders before mentioned, he has robbed five mails and committed numerous robberies under arms. He never joined a band, but always acted single-handed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons gives the subjoined account of a terrible accident on the Marseilles Railway: "On the day the Indian mail going to Marseilles was announced, the agent appointed to serve as pilot or director had gone to await it at one of the stations above Rognac, when the train from Marseilles arrived at the station. This train ought to have waited until the Indian express had passed, but the station-master allowed it to proceed, thinking it would have time to pass over the portion of the railway with a single line before the other reached that point. The contrary, however, occurred, and the two trains—one proceeding at the rate of 25 and the other nearly 50 miles an hour—came into collision with a terrible crash. The first carriages of the Marseilles train were smashed to pieces and heaped on each other, and the driver of the Indian mail train was killed. The catastrophe took place in the open country, and at a distance from any town, and the wounded persons lay for three hours before any surgical assistance could be obtained. The scene was most horrible; the fragments of the carriages, exposed to the burning rays of the sun; the greater part had their legs or thighs crushed. One unfortunate young woman about to become a mother had both her legs broken, and with her last breath gave birth to a child. The agent who was accompanying one of the trains had both his legs cut off and died on the spot. At the latest moment we learn that the total number of killed is six, and the wounded thirty-eight."

—The progress of gas in Paris becomes every day more considerable. The first attempt at this kind of lighting was made on the last night of the year 1829, in the Rue de la Paix; then, six months after, in the Rue Vivienne. It was only after the revolution of July that lighting by gas was adopted in the principal quarters of Paris. The eight companies which existed in 1859, and of which the capital was more than 30 millions, were amalgamated in 1860 under the name of the Compagnie Parisienne. The length of the service pipes in 1860 was 817 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each); in 1862, 924 kilometres; in 1863, 1037. Gas is principally used on the ground floors of houses. The French are far from having generalized its employment as in England, where gas is commonly found on every floor. There are at Paris ten gas factories, eight of which belong to the Compagnie Parisienne. The other two are the factory of Charonne belonging to the Portable Gas Company, and the gasometer of the Invalides. These ten factories occupy at least 2,700 workpeople. In the eight facrories of the company there are 43 steam engines of about 500 horse-power.

—M. Gigre, the winner of the 500,000f. prize of the Mexican Loan, left his house with the intention of subscribing at the Comptoir d'Escompte. On arriving at the office he found it so crowded that he leisurely returned by the Rue Vivienne to the Boulevards, and, happening to pass M. Monteaux's well-known exchange office, recollected that he could purchase the scrip there, and walked in, but found that a well-known physician had followed him, and, being better known than himself, insisted on being attended to first. M. Gigre, amazed at this second delay, asserted that he had come into the office before the doctor, but in vain. While he remonstrated, the clerk handed the ill-mannered son of a Esculapius ten shares. M. Gigre had nothing for it but to accept the two next, which he purchased in no very amiable mood. Thanks, however, to the doctor's rudeness, M. Gigre is revelling at this moment in the luxury of a clear £1,000 a year.

—Another extraordinary story about the incomprehensible Elector of Hesse is in circulation. A fire, it seems, broke out in the town of Frankenan and caused the destruction of a great many houses. In obedience to the law the municipality of Frankenan applied to the government for permission to rebuild the burnt dwellings. Their petition having been forwarded to the Ministers, they received word that the Elector refused to sign the document granting the necessary permission. The people of Frankenan then sent a deputation to the Elector of Cassel. The deputies arrived at the Palace of Wilhelmshohe, and, after being detained there several hours, were told that the Elector could not see them. In the meanwhile the unfortunate Frankenaners had to sleep out in the open air.

—The Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has directed to be forwarded packets of twenty coins each, as typical specimens of the find of silver pennies at Eccles, in August, 1864, to the following museums: Museum of Natural History, &c., Peter-street; that of Queen's Park and that of the Numismatic Society, Manchester; the Royal Borough Museum, Peel Park, Salford, and the free libraries and museums of Bolton, Warrington and Liverpool. A liberal collection of specimens of this find has also been granted by Lord Clarendon to the British Museum. The remainder of the coins have been disposed of to an able numismatist, so that all the story these coins can tell will be duly told.

—It may be interesting to some of our readers to learn that Mr. Whymper, of the Alpine Club, has succeeded in making the ascent of the Aiguille Verte. He has tried three times before. He took up a guide from Zermatt and an Oberland guide, and it is said that he brought away bodily the cap of the Aiguille as a trophy. The route is said to have been perfectly easy. The guides at Chamouni were said to be furious, and some of them have made a bet of 5,000f. to 1,000f. that Mr. Whymper had never been up at all. On being taken up they backed out, and said they could not raise 5,000f., and it has ended in an even bet of 1,000f., another party to go up with Mr. Whymper's guides and decide.

—It is stated that the Russian Gvernment has recalled to St. Petersburgh M. Balch, the *attaché* who was the victim of the outrage at the Russian Embassy in Paris on the 24th of April last. The recall has been occasioned by the refusal of the French Cabinet to give up the authors of the crimes to the Russian authorities on the demand of Baron de Budberg. It is in the way of reprisals that Russia thus makes it impossible for the French courts to complete the judicial proceedings, owing to the absence of such important depositions as those of M. Balch. It seems to be matter of regret that Russian diplomacy should in this way obstruct the condemnation of an outrage which is especially deserving of severe punishment.

—The *Cronstadt Messenger* states that during a trial of speed between the screw frigates *Alexander Newski* and *Dmitri-Donskoi*, each carrying fifty-one guns, with engines of 800 horse-power, the *Donskoi* performed 12 56-100 knots an hour, and the *Alexander Newski* 12 23-100. The two frigates were built in Russia. They are each 272 feet long and 51 feet on the beam. The *Dmitri-Donskoi* is built principally of oak, with some parts of larch and fir. Her engines were manufactured by Baird, of St. Petersburg, and cost, it is said, £180,000. The *Alexander Newski* is constructed on precisely the same model.

—The *Mémorial de la Loire* mentions the providential escape of an entire family in the late railway accident. Gen. Ducros, with his wife, his two children, and two servants, were passengers in the train from Marseilles. At one of the intermediate stations, the General having perceived that two carriages had been added to the end of the train and were both empty, got into them with his family, in order to be less crowded. A few minutes later, the carriage which he had just quitted was smashed to atoms, and most of the passengers in it more or less injured, while the General and all with him escaped unhurt.

—The *Publicite*, of Marseilles, announces a new kind of strike—that of bachelors. Not fewer than 6,000 young men, it states, of that place, between the age of twenty and thirty, held a meeting in the open air a little way out of the town, and entered into an agreement not to ask any young woman in marriage until a complete change shall have been operated in the manner of living and particularly in the dress of the fairer sex. The young men insist on greater simplictiy in every respect, and a return to the more modest habits of a century or two ago.

—Abd-el-Kader and Marshal McMahon had interviews with the Emperor on the 10th. It is whispered that the Emir has expressed himself willing to

assume the rule of Algeria as a feudatory of France. "This," says the Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, "is probably premature, but I am inclined to think that there is something of the kind on the cards. The Emperor is a practical man, and he is anxious to make Algeria pay, which he can never do so long as the present *regime* continues; and from the tone of his pamphlet it is evident he contemplates some change."

—The Bishop of Peterborough recently narrowly escaped being killed when on his way to the anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held at Loughborough. He had arrived at the Syston Junction, and was crossing the line of rails to the down platform, not perceiving the near approach of a train on the up-line, which would no doubt have run over him had not Mr. BRAMLEY, the station-master, seeing his imminent danger, seized hold of him and pulled him on the platform out of the reach of the train.

—The total number of peers who have died during the late Parliament amounts to 112, and their united ages reach 7,583 years, giving an average of 67 years to each. The highest average was—with the Archbishops, 80; next come the Viscounts, 74; the Bishops show the the third highest average, 73; the Earls come next with 68; and the Marquises average 66; and the Dukes and Barons are the lowest, each with 64. The deceased Scotch Peers averaged 85; the Irish 63.

The following is a copy of a card that was issued last week: "Lambeth Election.—Mr. HAIGH deeply regrets his inability to call personally on every elector, from the highest to the lowest, but he asks you to trust him with ONE of your votes, as an independent, conservative gentleman. *He* CLAIMS *your* VOTE *as you shall* ANSWER BEFORE GOD *for having performed or neglected your duty to your Queen and countrymen.*"

—The Hon. RICHARD BETHEL was before the London Court of Bankruptcy on the 8th. His debts are estimated at £25,000—one of the creditors being Mr. WELCH, the Registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, who puts in a claim for £1,089 money lent. This claim was, however, ordered to lie over, Mr. LAWRENCE announcing his intention of opening it on the ground that the money was advanced for an improper consideration. The case was adjourned for a week.

—The Abbe PERREYNE, LACORDAIRE's executor, is dead. He was the depository of all the father's manuscripts, as well as his autograph memoirs. It appears that the abbe left these to the Count DE MONTALEMBERT. They are written in LACORDAIRE's own handwriting, but contain so many personal anecdotes of and illusions to living and illustrious personages that, it is said, M. DE MONTALEMBERT considers that some years must elapse before he can publish them.

—Mr. JOSEPH JONES, chemist, Widnes, near Warrington, writes: "A curious instance of the applicability of chemical agents has come under my notice. The action of caustic soda is to destroy sourness (acetic acid) and the state of decomposition arising out of sourness. It is discovered that this may be applied to ales, &c. A morsel of caustic (say one ounce) will freshen a barrel of ale and cause it to foam when agitated. Some innkeepers have purchased it in quantities of six cwts."

—The pirates on the Chinese coast seem to be active according to the accounts we receive. In one case they drove away the crew of the *Ruby*, of London, after a gallant defence of two hours. The crew escaped in the boats, and the pirates plundered the ship. In another case, a nest of pirates, was attacked near Hong Kong by her Majesty's gunboat *Haughty*, and four heavily-armed junks were destroyed.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes: We learn from Ostend (5th July) that the Confederate General LEE had disembarked there from a Belgian transatlantic packet, the *Rubis* or *Rubens*, as "a second class passenger," which would indicate that he crossed the water *incognito*, and without cognizance of the American authorities. He proceeded at once to the interior of Germany.

—A Stockholm paper announces that the town of Carlstadt, capital of the Province of Weruseland, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. It consisted of 600 houses and 4,600 inhabitants, and all that remains is the hospital, the prison and the Bishop's residence. A steamer loaded with provisions and clothing was immediately dispatched from Stockholm.

—A Paris letter, in the *Indépendance*, of Brussels, says: "I have just been informed that the Countess DE MONTIJO, the mother of the Empress, yesterday underwent, at her residence in the Rue de l'Elysée, a painful operation on the organ of sight. It was performed with great skill, and I hope with success, by Dr. LIBRIECH, assisted by M. RAVER.

—On the 11th, four men in the employ of Mr. JENNINGS, of London, at the Southwestern Pottery, near Poole, together with three women, their wives or other relatives, were sailing in a small boat in one of the channels in Poole Harbor, when, by some mishap, the boat capsized, and two men and two women were drowned.

—Gradually sinking under a hopeless attack of softening of the brain, that sweetest of tenors, Signor GAUGLINI, is at present in the private asylum of an eminent physician near London. His voice has not failed him, and occasionally, between paroxysms of maniacal fury, he will pour forth snatches of his favorite songs, sung with all his old sweetness of expression.

— A frightful accident occured at the Queen's Theatre, in Hull, on the 8th. A cry was raised that the roof was falling, and the people rushed to the doors in crowds. One man now lies in a precarious condition, and very many others are seriously bruised. The scene is described as most heartrending.

— On the 9th PETER EUSTICE, of St. Austell, Cornwall, walked to Trenarren, a distance of three miles, accompanied by two or three persons, for the purpose of attending a prayer-meeting at a Wesleyan meeting-house there, and while in the act of praying ruptured a blood-vessel, and died almost immediately.

—The death is announced of Dr. DANIELL, the African traveler. Dr. DANIELL was well-known to the scientific world by his indefatigable labors and researches on the climate and productions of the pestilential coast of Western Africa and other parts of the globe.

—The Board of Directors of the Southern railway of France, in a notice recently published, mention a curious fact—that vegetables are sent from Madrid to Paris, a distance of more than 900 miles. The charge for carriage is 295f. 40c. per ton.

—Whilst preparing the ground for the construction of a new boulevard in Paris, the workmen discovered several cart loads of human bones, supposed to be those of the victims of the Reign of Terror, including MARIE ANTOINETTE and LOUIS XVI.

—The Grand Duchess SOPHIA, of Raden, mother of the reigning Grand Duke, has died at Baden of pulmonary disease, aged 64. The deceased was daughter of King GUSTAVUS IV. of Sweden, born May 21, 1801.

—It is calculated that within thirty years there have been in Spain about fifty different premiers and 400 ministers, so frequent have been the changes in the cabinet.

—Last week a duel took place in Paris between Count DEMIDOFF and a Spanish Marquis, in which both were severely wounded. The cause of the dull is stated to be "unfit for publication."

—A private letter from Paris says that there are more Americans there at the present time than was ever known. Some of the largest Parisian hotels are almost exclusively occupied by rich Americans.

—Prince NAPOLEON, it is said, has arranged a journey to Kamschatka, with the view to scientific pursuits, and will be accompanied by several naturalists.

—An authoritative contradiction is given to a statement that Baron ROTHSCHILD had "ordered" the Jew electors of London to plump for himself.

—Telegraphic communication with India is suspended, and it is feared that the difficulty on this occasion is through some break or fault in the Gulf cable.

—*L'Industrie* asserts that France has achieved another victory over England—a M. QUILLACQ, of Anzin, having sent over some powerful pumps for mines at Newcastle.

—A new American actor, Mr. OWENS, has made a marked impression, in the part of *Solon Shingle*, at the Adelphi, London.

—It is said that the health of Prince HUMBERT, the heir-apparent to the throne of Italy, is causing serious uneasiness to his family.

—The duty of 1s. 1d. per ton on coal brought into London produced £251,850 in the year 1864.

—The one-legged dancer, DONATO, died recently at Cyragne, France.

—It is said that in Germany there will be a medium harvest for wheat, and a splendid one for oats.

VALLANDIGHAM AND ROSECRANS.—A card from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM relative to Gen. ROSECRANS' testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, has been published. He says Gen. ROSECRANS could not have ascertained, through the lodges, nor in any other way, of his intention to return to Ohio, and observes:

"Not one single human being on the face of the earth had knowledge, directly or indirectly, of my intention, nor of the time when, or the way in which I designed to return. The letter written by, or to, me, which Gen. ROSECRANS' spies robbed from the mails, only informed them that I intended to be a delegate to Chicago, and would prepare and forward a letter to be read before the Hamilton meeting. This it was which induced him to send his 'stenographic reporter.'"

As for VALLANDIGHAM's Hamilton speech, he says: "It had been prepared by me in Windsor—a large part of it in 1863, during the canvass for Governor, to be read at a Democratic meeting in Lima, Ohio, at which I intended to be present. And I did, at that time, begin the journey, and arrived at a certain point on the way, turning back only because of the persistent opposition, for political reasons, of some of my friends. And yet, of this movement Gen. ROSECRANS and his whole band of detectives have remained in profound ignorance to this day. At Hamilton I read the speech, and then myself gave the 'original,' sealed up, to Mr. MAGINNIS, of Hamilton, who himself carried it to the office of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, where it was set up. Gen. ROSECRANS' spy never had it in his possession, nor saw it, except in my hand as I read it."

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

Speech by Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell.

In accordance with an invitation extended by a number of the leading citizens of Boston, Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL delivered an address in Tremont Temple Wednesday evening on "The Reconstruction of the Rebel States." After congratulating his hearers upon the triumphant issue of the war, and alluding to its results, he said:

"The war for freedom and the Union has been carried on by the whites and negroes born on this continent, by the Irish and the Germans, and, indeed, by representatives of every European race. With this fresh experience, we ought to make it a part of the organic government that no State shall make any distinction in the enjoyment of the elective franchise on account of race or color."

Then he defended at great length the proposition that States could destroy themselves, arguing that the rebel States had done. He said:

But I wish you to consider with me the effect of permitting these eleven States to act as though they were still States within the Union. I believe there is one consideration which will control all classes of men in this country, without regard to their opinions concerning the negro; one consideration which will finally control in resisting the recognition of those States except upon the basis of universal suffrage. I refer to the subject of representation in the lower house of Congress. I have observed, within a few days, that a leading New York journal has made the remark that the friends of negro suffrage were too fast in conceding to the rebellious States the right of representation for the four million of colored people. Gentlemen, the fact is, we are neither too fast nor too slow. We have nothing to do with the question. The Constitution of the United States, in its first article, second section, and third paragraph, has settled this matter. The words are these:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

If the Proclamation of Emancipation is to stand, these four millions of heretofore slaves are to be free. They reside in fifteen old Slave States. These States are to have political power in Congress, not only according to the number of *white* persons within their limits, but according to the number of *free* persons, black as well as white. What is the result? To-day, upon the census of 1860, under the three-fifths rule, there are nineteen seats in the House of Representatives which may be filled by men whose constituency, if they were voters, would be negroes of the South. In 1870 there will be a new census, and a new apportionment of political power. The South will take political power in the House of Representatives according to its combined white and colored population. I have made an estimate, which is probably not far from what will prove to be true in 1870. There will be about four and a half millions of colored people in the old Slave States; there will be about nine millions of white people in the old Slave States; and there will be about twenty-two millions of people in the Free States—making thirty-five and a half millions in all. Upon the constitutional basis, political power will be apportioned, in 1870, in this wise: To the four and a half million of negroes in the South, thirty representatives; to the nine million white people in the South, sixty Representatives—ninety Representatives from the South. To the twenty-two million of people in the North, one hundred and forty-four Representatives in Congress. Now, what is the inevitable result of the doctrine that these eleven rebellious States are States in the Union, and have a right to be represented as States? It is this: that the nine million of white people in the South are to do all the voting in the fifteen old Slave States; and when you consider that the war in the South has proved pretty nearly a war of extermination of all the men between 20 and 45 years of age, and that the proportion of women and children is vastly greater than the natural proportion of women and children to adult males in any community that has not been ravaged by the fires of war, you will understand that the number of voters among those nine million of people will be but a small proportion of the whole. These white voters of the South are to elect ninety Representatives to Congress. And who are these white men of the South? They are the men who have been in arms against the republic and against the soldiers of the republic. They are of a race which through two centuries has been contaminated by the vilest crime, the crime of slavery, until the whole public sentiment of the South has become debauched, until it has given birth to conspiracies for the perpetration of the crimes of arson, of murder, of treason, of assassination, in all their hideous and unnamable forms; such crimes as could not have been committed, or even contemplated, in any other country or by any other people. It is out of the institution of slavery that there came the infamous decree by which sixty thousand of the soldiers of the republic were starved in the prisons and pens of the South; and will the people of this country, if they have a prejudice against the negro race such as human beings never felt toward any of the animate creation, from the foundation of the world until now—will the people of this country, if they have such a prejudice even, exclude the negroes from the ballot-box, and allow it to be controlled by these nine million, or the representatives of these nine million, of white people in the South? Under all circumstances, a majority, a confessed majority, of the white people of the South have shown themselves the enemies of this country; the loyalists among them—the men who have stood by the old flag—have been few, "like angels visits." On the other hand, the black man, despised, down-trodden, with no reason to cheer or bless the flag of the republic, which, to him, from the foundation of the government until the signal shot upon Fort Sumter, had been the only ensign of oppression, with no reminiscences or traditions in its behalf, has proved true to the country, has led and guided and cheered the soldier, has enlisted in the armies of the republic, has fought for the integrity of the nation and the safety of freedom; and can it be—*can it be* in the heart of any man of the twenty million of inhabitants in the North, with an ingratitude unexampled, save in the instance of Judas Iscariot, now to consign these people, their race, and their posterity to the tender mercies of the men who instituted Libby Prison and Andersonville, who sent to the islands of the ocean for the pestilence with which they hoped to blast the cities of the North, who instituted arson as a plan, and finally closed their career of systematic and organized crime by the assassination of the President of the republic? Do you propose to allow these people to send ninety Representatives into the Congress of the United States, when, according to numbers, they would be entitled to but sixty? Upon the basis of thirty-five and a half million of people, a constituency would consist of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; and, the number of members of the House being limited by law to two hundreed and thirty-four, the white voters of the South would take sixty members in their own right, and thirty more upon the basis of the negro population—giving them ninety votes. They would then lack but twenty-eight votes of a majority in the House of Representatives—twenty-eight votes, which New-York alone could give, which two or three other States in a moment of disaffection might give. And what is the result, or at least the possible danger? The government of this country is in the hands of rebels. Will not the men interested in public securities look to it that no such exigency arise? We have issued two and a half thousand million of public securities, the value of which depends entirely upon the good faith of the people of this country. If you put the power into the hands of these rebels, one of two things is sure to happen—either that the rebel debt will be foisted upon the National Government, or the national debt will be repudiated. And more than that; if these nine millions of people in the South are to elect ninety Representatives, they will elect one for every one hundred thousand white persons represented by the voting population; while in the North it will take one hundred and fifty thousand persons to constitute the basis of representation; that is, two voters in the South will have equal power in the government of the country with three voters in the North. I submit that the people of the North, unless they are infatuated, so that there is no hope of their being able to comprehend the means necessary for their own salvation, will reject—once, twice, thrice, continually reject—every proposition which recognizes those States as States of the American Union. One of two things must happen—either that the negro shall be allowed to vote, or that, by an amendment to the constitution, the representative power shall be based upon voters; and if, as is contended by those who oppose negro suffrage, these eleven States are States in the Union, as it requires three fourths of the States to make an amendment to the constitution, and as the eleven States are more than one-fourth, and are interested in the maintenance of the present condition of things, there is no hope of an amendment of the constitution. Therefore, fellow-citizens and countrymen, you have but one path before you, and, thank God, it is the path of justice, and in it you must walk; and the path leads you to contend for and to secure to the negro the right of suffrage in this country. We are told that the negroes will vote with their masters. I do not know whether they will or not; but it is no excuse for us, in denying them their rights, to say that they will vote in a particular way. If they have the right to vote, we are not to trample that right under our feet, because we infer that they will hereafter exercise it in some way disagreeable to us. But the same persons told us, in 1861 and 1862, that if we put arms in the hands of the negroes, they would fight on the side of their masters. Was that prediction verified? By no means. And neither will this prediction be verified, unless the spirit of the masters is changed, and they vote on the side of this government. It is well enough also for us to consider the subject of voting with reference to the negroes of the South. We have a constitutional provision in Massachusetts that no man shall vote unless he can read the constitution and write his own name. A very proper provision; but consider that it was instituted with reference to men about whose loyalty there was no question; but only this question existed as to whether they were competent to judge of the administration of public affairs. In the ordinary course of things, it is necessary that men should be able to read and write, in order to decide intelligently upon questions of public policy. We do not to-day ask suffrage for the negroes because they are competent to judge of questions of public policy, but we ask for suffrage for them because they are in favor of this government, and the white people of the South are against it. That is an issue already made up. Parties have taken their stand. The whites, by a majority are on one side; the blacks, unanimously, are on the other. They understand that question, and that is the vital question to us. It is not whether, in South Carolina, judges shall be elected by the people, or appointed by the Governor; that question very likely would be better solved by men who could read and write. But the question in which we are concerned is not a question of internal policy, not a question of local or of State administration, but the question is, "Shall this government exist?" We know that the negro is in favor of its existence, and therefore, for all the purposes of voting, whether he can read and write or not, he is a state depository of power; and therefore I am in favor of allowing him to vote, without going into any inquiry whether he can read and write, because his power at the ballot-box is now essential to us, just exactly as his power in the field with the bayonet was essential to us during the war. In this country there are but two means of exercising power. One is by the bayonet, in time of war; the other is by the ballot, in time of peace. We have taken the bayonet, in time of war, out of the hands of our rebel enemies. What are we invited to do? To put the ballot, which is the instrument of power in time of peace, into the hands of our enemies, and deprive our friends of the privilege of exercising that power. Was there ever any infatuation equal to this? If these four millions who have been loyal to the flag and to the Union had been Germans in the South, instead of negroes, not a man would have raised the question whether these loyal Germans, upon the restoration of the government, should be allowed to vote. Every man, with one voice, with one acclaim, would have said, "They, of course, are to vote. The only question remaining is, whether the rebels who have been in arms against this government are to be permitted to vote or not." You thus see, my friends, how far the country has been drawn aside from the true question at issue by that ancient prejudice, originating in slavery, and which has been fostered, embittered, and spread by the influence of slavery throughout this country. You are not willing to allow to a patriot under a black skin that which you would readily concede to a patriot under a white skin. Are the people of this country more disposed to put power into the hands of rebels because they are white, than into the hands of patriots who happen to be black? There are some over-sensitive persons who are rather reluctant to give suffrage to the negroes because they fear it will irritate the white people of the South. Well, my friends, I am for conciliation. I see already that very few men in the South are to be punished. Nobody among the whites is to be disfranchised. Of all the men who are suffered to live and remain in the South—white people, I mean—all will enjoy the elective franchise; and I have already reached the conclusion that there are but two men who are in any danger of suffering the penalty of the law for the crime of treason. They are DAVIS and LEE. I may turn aside for a single moment to say here, what I think will find a response in the judgment of the country, that those two men, alone of all others, deserve to pay the highest forfeit ever exacted by human tribunals from those who have violated human law. There were many leaders in the rebellion. The guilt of those men is inconceivable, and of course inexpressible. But DAVIS and LEE, by a peculiar supremacy, were the leaders. One was at the head of the military and the other at the head of the civil and military power of the so-called Confederacy. If we select these and execute them, it will be a warning to all men, in all time, that it is not safe to be the leaders of a rebellion against this government. Therefore, by their execution, you take all the security of the future which you can take. If you go beyond these two men, I know not where you are to stop. The are ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, perhaps one thousand other men, who are equally guilty, each with the other. Inasmuch as no country can afford to exact blood, to any considerable extent, for political crimes, we should do that which will be justified upon the page of history, and which will lead to all the practical benefits which can result from the punishment of any number of traitors. By a peculiar preëminence these two men are responsible to the country for the slow murder of our soldiers in prison. At any moment DAVIS or LEE could have put a stop to this cruel torture and murder of men, through months and almost years of suffering. It cannot be said, perhaps, of any other man engaged in the rebellion, that it was in his power to have suppressed this systematic murder; and therefore they are peculiarly responsible to the army of the republic, to the country and to mankind for the great crime. It is only second in turpitude to that of MITHRIDATES, King of Pontus, who seized a Roman proconsul, carried him to the City of Pergamus, and ordered melted gold to be poured down his throat. At the same time he sent a letter to the cities and provinces of his kingdom, directing his officers to seize all persons owing allegiance to Rome and execute them on a day named. Under this order one hundred and fifty thousand men, women and children were murdered. CICERO referred to this crime, after the lapse of more than twenty years, in his speech—the greatest, perhaps, of his speeches—his speech for the Manilian law, in which he urged the appointment of POMPEY to the supreme command of the army, as the only means by which this crime and offence to Rome might be avenged in common with other crimes and wrongs which the State had suffered at the hands of its enemies. But, however heinous the crime of the rebels in the treatment of prisoners, and however responsible the Southern people are for the war and its woes, there will be no condign punishment, except what is inflicted upon these two men; possibly even they may escape; but there is one punishment which we can carry home to every rebel in the South. He has been afraid of negro equality. The ballot is, in a certain sense, the symbol of equality. The Declaration of Independence does not mean that "all men are created equal" in every respect, but that no man is, by nature, in a state of political subserviency to any other man. All are equal—none supreme. I know of no judgment which would be so universally efficacious throughout the rebel States as to put into the hand of the negro the ballot, that at the ballot-box, once a year, or once in two years, or once in four years, he may stand the equal of his former master. This is a punishment that will go home to every rebel in the rebellious States. By the Emancipation Proclamation we have taken the initiatory steps toward the freedom of the negro; but how are liberties secured? Are there laboring men here to-night? What security have they for the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*? What security have they for the education of their children at the public expense? What security have they that their testimony shall be taken in a court of justice? Their security is in the ballot. We say that men possess certain "natural, essential and unalienable rights." How are those rights to be defended? Either by the bayonet or by the ballot. If the negroes are to protect themselves in their rights, it is for the country to give them the means by giving them the ballot. And it is not less in favor of the South than of the whole country that we advocate negro suffrage. We of Massachusetts remember the difficulties in Rhode Island less than a quarter of a century ago, when men of our own race, having the political power of the State in their own hands exclusively, refused to recognize the rights of other men of the same race, the same blood, equally qualified with themselves, until the concession was extorted from them by revolution; and do you expect that the white men of the South, if you allow them to institute governments with political power in their own hands, exclusively, will ever concede it to the negroes, until the negroes extort it from them at the point of the bayonet? These negroes are four million to-day. They will increase through decades and centuries until they are eight, ten, twenty million, and if you do not give them the right of suffrage now, at some future time they or their posterity will demand it and secure it by force. Instead, therefore, of being the enemies of the South when we demand negro suffrage, we are its real friends, because we take security in their behalf, at this early day, that hereafter they shall be saved from intestine commotion, from civil and social wars. Perversion and misrepresentation are powerless, and argument thus far has not been heard, in behalf of the monstrous proposition that the North should consent to such a reconstruction of this government as will guarantee perpetually to two white men in the South the political power that is accorded to three white men in the North. Who are they, and what are they, if they exist at all within the limits of the loyal States, who are prepared to maintain the doctrine that Virginia, South Carolina, Florida and Texas, have the same immediate and indisputable right of representation as is enjoyed by New-York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and California? That they have not this right is conceded by all, or by nearly all, among us. No one is prepared to accept South Carolina with her old constitution. The veriest stickler for State rights demands some alteration. This demand, however slight it may seem in its practical application, is the equivalent in principle of the demand I make. South Carolina is in the Union with her constitution of 1860, or as a political organization known as a State she is not in the Union at all; and if she is not in the Union as a State her application for admission may be rejected until she appears with a frame of government in substantial harmony with the policy of the nation. You may be just to the negro. When you invited him to assume the uniform of the army of the republic, when you put the musket into his hand, when you asked him to jeopard, and if need be, to sacrifice his life in defence of the country, you did, in fact, if not in terms, agree that if the cause—his cause as well as your own—was successful, he should have the same part in the government as yourselves, and therefore you cannot, without the basest ingratitude, now reject him. I am compelled to declare to you, my friends, in all sincerity, heinous as are the crimes of these Southern men, infamous as they will be upon the page of history, that if the people of the North now that they have acquired liberty for themselves, now that they have secured the restoration of the Union by the services and sacrifices of the negro, in common with their own services and their own sacrifices, should surrender him, bound hand and foot, as he will be, if he does not enjoy the right of suffrage, into the custody of his enemies, made doubly ferocious by the events of this war, and into the custody of your enemies, also, your position upon the page of history, and, in the judgment of posterity, will be only less infamous than theirs. I know of no excuse that we can offer to ourselves, I know of no excuse that we can offer to this generation in other countries, I know of no excuse that we can offer to mankind in the coming ages, if, after having accepted the services and the blood of these men in defence of the flag, of liberty, and of the Union, we turn and conspire with these, their ancient oppressors and trample our faithful allies in the dust. Let it not be that this infamy be reserved for the people of this country. Of all the woes which we have drunk through these four years, of all the instances of degradation which have been treasured up in the long annals of mankind, I know of none which will compare with the woe and degradation of a free people, who, having secured their own liberties by the blood of their fellow-men, with base ingratitude offered their allies to the common enemy, to the enemy of the country, of liberty and of mankind. I have thus, gentlemen, attempted to demonstrate the existence of sufficient and constitutional power in the government to enable Congress to hold the people of the rebellious districts under the jurisdiction of the national authority, while they are excluded from any voice in the public councils until they frame State Governments, which are truly republican in form, and until evidence is furnished that the public sentiment of each proposed State is so far loyal as to justify the expectation that its general policy will accord with the general policy of the country; and this without claiming to interfere, and without interfering with the institutions of a State. I have also sought to demonstrate that the exercise of this power is necessary for the security of the loyal people, the preservation of the public credit, as it is connected with and dependent upon a constant exhibition of good faith, by the people and the public authorities. Moreover, you cannot fail to be influenced by the plain statement that, under the Constitution, you must secure the elective franchise to the negro, or surrender your own equal right in the government of the country; and finally, you are not insensible to the obligations resting upon you, to secure to all men the means of protecting those rights of person and property, which are the evidences of freedom and its constant support. This policy furnishes at once security to the country, equality to the whites of all sections, justice to the negro, universal punishment to the rebels, the only efficient means of stimulating the industry and developing the resources of the South, and at last adequate and permanent protection against civil and social feuds and wars in all portions of the country where the two races are nearly equal in numbers or strength. I have assumed also that the instances of pardon of rebels by the President will be increased, and that in peace we shall abandon the policy which we inaugurated in time of war, and adapted to a time of war, of confiscating the property of rebels who are not distinguished by any special criminality from their associates in treason. Whether you indict and try persons, or confiscate their property, the number of the guilty is so great, that many necessarily escape. During the war, we seized the property of individual enemies, as a means of diminishing the power of those in arms against us. The reason no longer remains, and it will probably be thought wise to modify our legislation so as to relieve the mass of Southern people from all apprehension. So, too, we can have no security for the loyalty of a State, until a clear majority of its population are known to be worthy of trust. Whenever a State is restored to the Union, the loyal sentiment should be sufficiently powerful to permit those who have been disloyal to exercise the elective franchise; otherwise you nourish alienation, and encourage the elements of treason and war. Our policy toward the mass of our enemies must be liberal. Restore to them, with as little delay as possible, all the personal, civil and political rights which they enjoyed previous to the rebellion. With such an exhibition of magnanimity toward those who have been our enemies, not even they can justly complain when we demand the elective franchise for those who have been our friends. Thus does this policy appear to be wise and conservative as a national policy; thus is it necessary to ourselves; thus is it just to our friends; thus is it magnanimous to our enemies.

Many points in the address were received with applause; that part in which the speaker referred to the punishment which JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gen. LEE should receive was especially approved by the audience, who made the hall echo with their cheering and applause.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Speech of Gov. Bramlette at Lexington, Kentucky.

If the Kentucky election does not result right, it will not be the fault of Gov. BRAMLETTE. In a speech at Lexington, Ky., he said:

What is the logic of these figures? If it establishes anything it proves beyond contradiction that when capital enslaves labor, it is the enemy of free labor; that labor enslaved by capital drives free labor to the hills. How can you otherwise account for the fact that in the six most fertile counties, 36,815 slaves exclude that many free laborers? The 36,815 slaves in those counties, held by capital, have driven that many free laborers to find employment and homes in the other poorer counties. Where slave labor is employed, free labor has no encouragement, but is by necessity driven to other fields. He who enslaves labor has capital, and monopolizes the most fertile lands; and hence free labor is banished to poorer lands by slave labor. Give freedom to labor and this cannot be. Give the white man a chance, and the negro cannot banish him from Kentucky soil, to seek employment in the West and elsewhere. Give freedom to labor and you give the white man a chance in Kentucky.

Now that slavery is practically ended—that no sacrifices which the non-slaveholder can make can secure us who own slaves in the further enjoyment of slave labor, I ask if every consideration of justice and gratitude does not demand that the slave-owner should, with unanimity, join to help the non-slaveholder to establish and build up his interests? Will not the great controlling masses who constitute the bone and sinew of our country, and who have, to the last limits of hope, made all personal sacrifices for the benefit of the slave-owner, now that they are absolved from all further obligations of public faith to maintain it, assert their own rights, and vindicate their own interests?

To demand further sacrifices of the laboring masses, when all sacrifices are but to their injury, and do not benefit us who own slaves, would be the extreme of selfishness, a want of gratitude and a sense of justice upon our part.

For myself, I demand no more; I yield to the logic of events, and join my strength with that of the laboring millions to assert and maintain their freedom from the tyranny of capital in future. I go for placing capital and labor upon terms of equal liberty, and for establishing that community of dependent interests which is essential to the friendship and success of capital and labor. To secure this we should at the earliest moment get rid of the remains and name of slavery.

Fellow-citizens, we measure action by the motives which prompt them, and accord to the man praise or dispraise accordingly as he acts from pure or impure motives. The noblest deed man may perform, if prompted by impure motives, strips him of all merit which the deed would otherwise bestow. A bad deed—prompted by honest mistaken motive—loses the stain of criminality, and invests the perpetrator with the charity of forgiveness. The motives which have prompted men to action—or taking sides in all these sad years of calamity and woe, which have just swept over our country—determine the real status of the man, and measure his merits or demerits.

The young man whose education from childhood had been to love a section better than his whole country, and to regard another section as hostile and an enemy—naturally almost irresistibly rushed into rebellion when the war broke upon us. He was prompted by an honest motive but mistaken patriotism, to espouse a sectional strife against the government of the Union. He struck for what he had been taught and made to believe all his life were the rights of his section, which he regarded as his country. His education was at fault, not his purposes. He had been sectionalized, but was honest in his rebellion.

Four years of war, of danger, of suffering, four years of calamity and woe have opened the eyes of his understanding and expanded the grasp of his patriotism. He now comprehends the difference between a *section* and a *country*, and comes back chastened, and prepared to accept the whole country as his. He now comprehends how much greater his country is than a section; and feels that North, South, East and West are but parts of a whole, and that his inheritance is of that whole, and his duty to support that whole. Coming with such improved vision and sentiments, we can extend him the hand of welcome home. He was an honest rebel, fought for his faith, and now comes converted to better and broader views, and, we trust, will never again suffer his patriotism to be cramped within sectional limits, nor his free spirit to be chained by sectional passions; but now his mind will expand to the full measure of his country's greatness, and the grasp of his affections to the limits of his great inheritance. There were, however, rebels or rebel sympathizers, whose motive stamps with criminality their position. They were fraudulent—spurious rebels. They held in higher esteem their property in slaves than they did either country or section, and upon a calculation of chances, took the side of rebellion to save their negroes—not to benefit the South. Such men remained at home, sympathizing with a rebellion, and urging the young men to throw themselves into the ensanguined tide of battle. Such men are still implacable and rebellious, and should be thrown aside by the honest of all parties as unworthy of forgiveness.

The Union men have also had two classes—the genuine and the spurious. One class of Union men are common to all sections, and are the true, genuine Union men. They constitute the great body, the controlling power. This class are and have ever been for the Union as paramount to all other objects. They are for the government of the Union because of the benefits, blessings, and liberties which it secures to them and their posterity. They are for the government of the Union, regardless of the status of the negro—whether he shall be free or slave. They are for their own race and the people first, last, and all the while. They are for the equality and rights of white men—the sons of their sires, and for upholding and maintaining his great inheritance of free government. They are not for squandering it upon negro equality, nor wasting it in defence of slavery. These are they who must save and preserve this country—if it be saved at all.

The President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, is the head and front of this party. He rejects alike the fanaticism of North and South, and stands self-poised and secure upon the true principles of free republican government. All true Union men will rally to his support and beat down the mad cry of sectionalism and assist in firmly and securely establishing a national sentiment and a just government.

But there is a class who have acted with and professed to be Union men, who are spurious—such as make the government of the Union subordinate to the status of the negro. Those are fraudulent Union men, who took the Union side because they thought that was the side to free the negro or the side to keep him enslaved. If they had been persuaded that their ends would have been more surely attained on the other side, they would have been with rebellion. If the status of the negro—either to make him free or to keep him enslaved—was the controlling motive; if the Union was only a means or expedient to sustain their views, they are no better than the fraudulent rebel, and would have been with him but for the difference in judgment as to the winning side.

These fraudulent rebels and fraudulent Union men, since the negro is played out, are working shoulder to shoulder, in the same harness, to keep up our troubles, to harass and distract the public mind, hoping, in some unknown, accidental way, by opposing everything, to revive slavery. They admit it to be dead, but hug its remains.

"But faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."

These men are acting in concert with their Northern confreres to keep up sectional strife and agitation over the negro. They are striving to keep alive the evil spirit of sectionalism founded upon slavery, which has already drenched our land in fraternal blood and draped our country in mourning.

These men straighten themselves up, and boastingly announce that "they stand where they always stood." We will not dispute this with them, for they always stood upon a selfish motive, and not upon the firm principles of patriotism. True Union men should pause long and weigh well what they are about to do ere they throw themselves into the embrace of such men and place themselves under their party control. Consider before you take the leap.

Two years ago, when the formidable front of rebellion menaced us with overthrow, when hope trembled with apprehension, and the patriot heart beat quick with the excitement of danger to our cause, the Union men called for more men and money to sustain our noble soldiers in the field, and save our government from being overborne by the formidable array of rebellious power, where did you then stand? Were you for or against "more men and more money?" The spurious rebel was against it, and the spurious Union man was for it, hoping thereby to save his negro. But who now is for "more men and more money?"

The Union men, still standing where they have always stood for maintaining the government of the Union, are for adapting measures to the existing facts. When men and money were required for this purpose they were for men and money. Now that peace has spread her balmy wings over our land, the Union men, to conserve the best interests of their government, are for reducing the men and economising the money. The change in the facts makes it necessary to adopt measures to suit the facts—in order to sustain the government. In like manner do they propose to act in reference to slavery, to adapt their action to the condition of things as they exist. They find slavery destroyed, hopelessly destroyed, and nothing but a dangerous and troublesome wreck impeding their progress to unity and peace and prosperous advancement. They see it beyond the power of resuscitation.

Four years—nay, two years ago—they would not have taken the action which existing facts now admonish them is necessary to sustain the highest interests of their country. Yet, for this action, the spurious rebels and spurious Union men unite to call them abolitionists, and some weak-kneed brethren are frightened away.

It is too late to become Abolitionists after rebellion has accomplished the work of destruction. The thing is done—and we only accept the facts as they are before us, and acting upon them, propose to relieve ourselves and country from all further harrassments about slavery, by removing the wreck and declaring, that inasmuch as slavery is dead, it shall not hereafter exist in the United States or in any place subject to their jurisdiction—this extent, no more, is our sin against the sensitive conscience of "Conservatism." But some say we don't intend to have any hand in it. Ah! you propose to keep your hand out by pushing against it, do you. You may, perhaps, find that your mode of keeping your hand out may also involve your foot in it.

The spurious Union men say that WENDELL PHILLIPS and his fanatical tribe are on our side, and they can't keep such company. Were you not professedly acting on the same side with these men for the last four years? When did you separate, and who are you now with, and how did you get there? You are estopped from throwing up these men to us; we now, no more than heretofore, have any sympathy with their extreme fanatical views. We cannot now afford to swap sides, and join the rebellion after it is over. But I bid you look to your own company. Answer me how you got there. If you are lost for an answer, I can supply you—it is because you stand where you always stood.

There are some who say if we could get compensation and have the negro removed they would assent. Whether they assent or not, the amendment will soon be adopted, and you will have either to submit or rebel. The adoption of this amendment is the only mode that leaves us the slightest hope of obtaining for loyal owners just compensation. The clause which gives compensation will remain unchanged and of equal dignity with this which disapproves of slavery. If the one be operative, we may claim the benefits of the other. But an amendment by conventions, either State or Federal, would, as an act of original sovereignty, pretermit the obligation to make just compensation. This, however, is a subordinate question. What will become of the negro? ask some. Our business is to take care of ourselves—the white man and his government first—and then do for the negro what may be suggested by a wise and prudent humanity. We do not propose either to give up to nor divide our government with him. But we are willing to leave him in the hands of the Almighty Ruler of nations and peoples, for such disposal as He may suggest through the humanity of our nature—provided the Conservative and Radical will permit it.

Fellow-citizens, I have endeavored to present, in plain, direct terms, facts and reasons in support of our position as Union men, and to answer the objections of those who oppose us. If any man be persuaded that we are in the right, let him, as an honest man and patriot, act upon the conviction. We have all our days been taking care of the negro. It is time we should devote some attention and care to the interests of the white men. We should look in future to the well-being of that great mass of free white people, who have borne and suffered so much on account of slavery. They have suffered long and borne much. Henceforth they are to have a chance, unless they join against their own interest to defeat that end. When armies have to be raised to defend our government, they have to come from the laboring millions. From among those who neither had nor expected to have any interest in slavery, have we drawn our supplies for defence in this terrible struggle; so did the rebellion in the Southern States draw its chief support from this class. Go, ye who would prolong this struggle, and ask that gray-haired sire from the mountains, if he wishes another rebellion about slavery. With eyes melting in tears he will say no, away with it; it has cost me the pride of my house—the prop and stay of my declining years—my noble boy. Go ye and look into the wasted land of rebellion; that cabin upon yonder mountain side—see the pale, haggard, sorrow-stricken woman; look at the sqalid, flaxen-haired children gathered around her; hear them cry, mother give me bread; behold the agony of that heaving bosom of sorrow, as she tells them all is gone. Ask her where is the strong arm that vowed to support her—the manly bosom on which she leaned in days gone by—and the answer will come that he fell at Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, or on some other of those bloody fields, fighting about the negro, leaving her and those forlorn ones to suffer and starve. Oh! what to her and these suffering ones has slavery been but sharpest, deepest woe! Shall she and they be asked to sacrifice more on account of slavery? Justice and right alike forbid it. Yet these are but examples of thousands and tens of thousands of real cases.

The opposition in Kentucky has been greatly promoted and strengthened by the improper and unlawful acts and measures sometimes inflicted upon portions of the people by persons in authority, and acting in the name of the government. Many things have been and always will be done in time of war, which no just-minded man can or will approve. This is more especially the case in a civil war. Yet every intelligent man must know that such things are the ordinary and inevitable attendants of a state of civil warfare. The passions and prejudices of man, overflowing the barriers of law, must necessarily flood with wrong many rights of society and of individuals. Yet these things should not be arrayed against the Government as charges, but ascribed to the true cause—the existing state of war—and the unloosed passions of men. Because wrongs track the course of war, and injuries fall upon the innocent during a state of civil strife, they should constitute no excuse for refusing to act with wisdom upon the facts established by the war. Upon the contrary, we should the more readily join together to remove the traces of the conflict—clear away the wreck made by the storm—and resume our progress at the earliest moment from where the war has left us. Such is our duty—why shall we not perform it?

Through the lifted clouds that lowered upon our country, the radiant beams of an intelligent humanity are refracted by the tear-drops which fall from a weeping nation's eyes. The tri-colored bow of promise o'erreaches our land from North to South. Behold! the genius of American liberty—her brow crowned with many stars—descends and sits upon its glittering folds. On the left wrist, with folded pinions, is perched the American Eagle; in her right hand extended, is grasped the olive branch, the bay and laurel wreath—the olive branch for the erring men of the South—the bay and laurel to crown our statesmen and warriors who have secured to us, by their wisdom and courage, this glorious consummation.

Let the Union be perpetual and then will "the name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, always exalt your just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations."

BISHOP POTTER.

History of His Last Hours.

Bishop POTTER's numerous friends will read with interest the following details of his last illness, which we are permitted to publish:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 2, 1865.

I know you will be as grieved to hear as I am to write of Bishop POTTER's illness. He has been alarmingly so and is still in a critical state. I requested the surgeon of the vessel to send you a report of his case and treatment. He is an intelligent man and has been as kind and attentive as a son. The disease assumed so many varied forms that the trouble was to get at the nature of it. On Thursday (29th) he told me there was no hope of his recovery—he would not last through the night. By the grace of God and unwearied watching and care, day and night, he rallied. Friday night he began to sink again, and on Saturday, (July 1,) when he reached San Francisco at noon he was very ill. So soon as the anchor was dropped, a boat was sent ashore for a physician to whom the Bishop had a letter. On his first visit he thought his symptoms too serious to encourage us. To-day (Sunday, July 2) his pulse has decreased thirty beats with less heat in the head. He was too weak to be removed. We are still on the *Colorado*. It is very quiet and cool, and we are quite if not more comfortable than at a hotel.

Of course no one has seen him, nor are the names of visitors announced. The doctor is still in some doubt as to what is the matter. He is getting more confirmed, however, that it is the result of a change of climate and of sleeping one night at Aspinwall, where the Bishop went to consecrate a church. I will write in the morning to give you the result of the night, and when the telegraph works will send a dispatch.

MONDAY, July 3.—The Bishop has passed a bad night. I have sent early for the doctor. The telegraph is not working.

From Mr. W. F. CUSHMAN, Surgeon P. M., S. S. Colorado:

JULY 2, 1865.—I will endeavor to give a full account of Bishop POTTER's illness while under my care. The first intimation that I had of his being unwell was on the morning of Tuesday, June 27, some three days after leaving Acapulco, when I found that he had considerable fever, and that his whole body was more or less covered with nettle-rash. He had also a slight diarrhea, and had vomited once or twice. I afterward ascertained that he had been troubled in this way the night previous. Tuesday morning both the rash and fever had disappeared almost entirely, and he seemed much better, but the following morning they returned and were more marked than before, and at the same time his pulse became more frequent. The rash which the Bishop had was an unimportant symptom, as it is frequently caused by diet, and it is quite common for passengers to be afflicted with it, but as it is sometimes, though rarely, followed by more serious disorders, I watched him very closely, my chief reason for so doing was the extreme taciturnity he exhibited from the first, which struck me as being unnatural, but on being informed that it as usual with him when at all sick, I paid little attention to it. Up to Wednesday he had taken no medicine of any account, as he had expressed himself unwilling to do so, and I had to content myself mainly with regulating his diet. On visiting him about the middle of the day there was a decided change for the worse, so marked that I entertained but little hopes of his recovery. He was partially unconscious, had no pulse at either wrist, and his hands were cold. I immediately gave him stimulants, and in the course of a short time could perceive a slight improvement, his pulse becoming perceptible and his hands warmer, but his unconsciousness remained the same. He continued in this way up to 6 P. M., when having ascertained that he was suffering from a difficulty of the kidneys, I placed him upon the proper treatment, and had the satisfaction of finding that he slowly improved during the night, so that by the next morning consciousness was in a great measure restored. On Friday the difficulty just alluded to was still further relieved, and from this moment he improved rapidly in every way, and by 6 P. M. he conversed in a perfectly rational manner; his pulse, which had been above 120, falling to 80. On visiting him at midnight I found everything going on so well that I suspended his medicines entirely, but ordered his nourishing diet to be continued. He was very restless during the rest of the night, and on Saturday morning (July 1) he was not doing so well; but as the *Colorado* had now arrived at San Francisco, and the Bishop desired the treatment of a physician to whom he had letters, I resigned him when the gentleman he had set for presented himself, which was about 12 o'clock. Respectfully, W. F. CUSHMAN.

The physician writes: I would state that Bishop POTTER's disease proves to be Panama fever. At present, he gets quite a remission, but in this disease and with a person of the bishop's age, the final result cannot be foreseen. I can only say that at present there are no particularly unfavorable symptoms, although he is at this time suffering the access of fever.

From an officer on board the steamer:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27, 1865.

DEAR SIR: We arrived here yesterday at 9:30 A. M., after a pleasant voyage. The Bishop has enjoyed uninterrupted good health since leaving New-York, with the exception of the last five days, during which time he has been very ill, but is much better than he was. Dr. CUSHMAN, our surgeon, will send you a much better account of his case than I could give. He has attended the Bishop with the utmost care up to the time of our arrival, since when Dr. OBER has had charge of him. Mrs. POTTER has been constantly attending him night and day, and everything being done that can be thought of for his welfare and comfort. I will not conceal from you that your father has been dangerously ill, so much so that two days since the surgeon did not think he would recover, nor is he yet entirely out of danger. All is being done for him that can be done. A more tender nurse than Mrs. POTTER he could not have, and it is to be hoped he will recover shortly. His physician expressed a very favorable opinion of him this morning, and I shall keep this letter open until to-morrow, just before the *Sacramento* leaves, and report his condition.

9 A. M., JULY 3.—The Bishop is the same, no better, and scarcely any worse. The doctor is now with him, but I must close in haste, as the mail leaves in a few moments. J. STUART.

From Capt. BRADBURY:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of writing this to you, to tell you that the Bishop was taken ill two days after we left Acapulco, and has been quite ill up to this date. Indeed, at one time I feared that we should lose him, he was so low. I am glad, however, to tell you that he is now better, and I trust he will soon be about again. He was attacked with a sort of bilious colic, which left him very weak, and which brought on a difficulty of the kidneys. Our surgeon treated him very judiciously I think, and was unremitting in his attentions and efforts. He is now under the care of Dr. OBER, and is much better, but is still on board ship, it not being prudent to remove him.

GEO. H. BRADBURY.

Pastoral Letter of Bishop Stevens.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Pennsylvania:

DEARLY BELOVED IN THE LORD.—God has removed from us by death our revered and beloved Diocesan, Rt. Rev. Bishop ALONZO POTTER. While we cannot but mourn our irreparable loss, it becomes us to bow with submission to this bereaving stroke, which takes from the Diocese its faithful and venerable head. This is not the place to declare his many and noble qualities of mind and heart, or to recite the manifold blessings which have resulted to this Diocese through his indefatigable labors.

The record of his work for Christ and His Church will endure throughout all generations. The evidences of his zeal for every great and noble scheme are to be found all over the diocese, and the memorials of his long and successful episcopate will be a precious heritage to the church in Pennsylvania.

For twenty years he has presided over the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, and under his wise administration it has doubled in numbers and quadrupled in strength. He has lengthened its cords and strengthened its stakes, and, by his judicious plans and large-minded views, has made the name of our church known and respected, and the church itself a living power in the hearts of the people.

As a preacher, he was forcible, clear and eloquent; as a legislator, he was sagacious and far-sighted; as an executive officer, he was prompt, active and unfaltering; as a Bishop, he was eminently wise, conservative and efficient; as a man, he was noble in mind and body; as a citizen, loyal and patriotic; as a Christian, humble, godly in conversation, spotless in life, resting alone on Christ for pardon and peace.

It was his privilege to inaugurate and carry out many admirable schemes for the proper development of the educational and philanthropic elements of the Church, and his prudence and foresight, and rare executive talents were specially manifest in all the internal management and workings of this great diocese.

It was sad for us that he died far away from his home and his diocese; but it was God's ordering, and our beloved Bishop found the golden shore of the Pacific as near to heaven as the coast of the Atlantic.

We have received as yet no record of his last hours, but his life had been such a living testimony for Christ and His Church, that we need no dying testimony to assure us that he died in the Lord, and that he was one of those saints whose death is precious in the sight of God.

It becomes us, as the spiritual children who have so long enjoyed his fatherly oversight, to remember him with love and reverence. His memory is the memory of a just man, and is blessed; and the diocese will ever place next to the venerable WILLIAM WHITE the name and fame of his distinguished successor, ALONZO POTTER.

I recommend that the prayer for persons in affliction be read in all the churches on the Sunday after the receipt of this letter, in behalf of his sorrowing household, and children, and diocese; and that the chancels of the several churches be draped in mourning, as emblematical of that sorrow which must touch every churchman's heart in the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Will you bear with me a moment longer, when, in view of the increased cares and duties which devolve on me, I respectfully but earnestly ask an interest in your prayers, that the great Head of the Church may fulfil his promise to supply all my needs, according to the riches of his glory in Christ Jesus.

Commending you to the God of all comfort, and to the love of the adorable Redeemer, and to the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, I remain,

Very truly yours,

WM. BACON STEVENS.

PITTSBURGH, July 28, 1865.

Income-Tax Items.

The income-tax returns of the town of Orange, N. J., where a large part of the population is made up of merchants and others doing business in New-York, show a great deal of wealth. The highest incomes reported are those of J. Q. Preble, $102,528; Gardner R. Colby, $68,556; Davis Collamore, $30,232; Birdsey Blakeman, $29,106; E. C. Burt, $34,929; W. W. Wicks, $34,767; David L. Wallace, $51,482; G. H. Studwell, $33,452; Wm. Hustice, $26,201; Israel Shedon, $40,446. Gen. McClellan, who is a resident of Orange, returns an income of $1,449.

In one district of Boston, the amount of silver plate returned is 17,000 pounds, or nearly nine tons. The largest amount returned by any single individual was 2,020 ounces.

In Cincinnati nine places of amusement have received $229,118 from their patrons during the last six months. The receipts at Pike's Opera House from July, 1864, to May 30, 1865, were $119,208: of Wood's Theatre, $50,341.

REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF A DOG.—We have a new dog story to relate: A little Euclid-avenue friend of ours possesses, among other pets, a fine pointer dog, and a couple of little chickens, that have been deserted by their mother—a very unprincipled and unnatural hen, by the way. The other day he fell asleep while playing with the chickens. As he lay upon the floor, with his long, golden curls streaming out upon the carpet, the chickens nestled beneath them, as they would have nestled beneath their runaway mother. The pointer dog was near, and, for some time, had watched the proceedings with evident interest. Finally he approached the sleeper, poked the little chickens from beneath the curls, took them gently in his mouth, and carried them to his kennel. Their juvenile owner was much alarmed upon awakening and finding that they "were not." Alarm was changed, first to surprise and then to pleasure, upon discovering their whereabouts, and the gentle manner in which they were being cared for. The dog seemed perfectly carried away with fond affection for his charge. He would gently caress them and look upon them with eyes beaming with tenderness. For three or four days the little chicks thus resided with their canine friend. At night they would repose beneath the hair of his paws, and during the day he was their constant companion—attending to their every want with a human care and solicitude. Finally, this unnatural mode of existence seemed to disagree with them, and the chickens were taken from their strange protector—much to the latter's sorrow.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—Gen. SANTA ANNA is now living at St. Thomas, W. I. He is said to be in excellent health, and at seventy years of age walks erect, and manages his cork leg with skill.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1865.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Capitol* mentions a couple of large coffee kettles which have been presented to the Wisconsin State Historical Society by Company A, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. These kettles traveled "from Atlanta to the sea," and so around to Washington, making, on an average, forty gallons per day, and leaving many a black spot on the sacred soil of Georgia and the Carolinas.

Nantucket, having played out with the oil trade, has gone into a rather novel business. Houses that were erected there at a cost of $3,000 to $5,000 apiece are sold at auction for $500 to $2,000 apiece to speculators, who put them on board schooners, and send them to Norwich or New-London, where they are reerected and sold at a handsome profit.

A son of the late Senator MOSES NORRIS, of New-Hampshire, returned to Manchester last week, having been, the last four years, in the rebel army. He was among the prisoners in LEE's army who were paroled by Gen. GRANT after the capture of Richmond. He has taken the oath of allegiance.

In the two mile wherry race at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, WARD won in fifteen minutes and fifteen seconds, BIGLEN came in second, and RADFORD third. In the three mile race for four-oared boats, the *McClellan*, of Boston, won. In the three mile race for six-oared boats the Yale College boat won, nineteen minutes and five seconds. Harvard was second.

An order has been issued at Washington requiring all persons heretofore belonging to the rebel armies, on arriving in that city, to report immediately to the headquarters of the Department of Washington and furnish a copy of their authority to be in the city.

WM. J. PICKERSON, of Winsted, a soldier, is now confined at Fortress Monroe, sentenced to six months' imprisonment and forfeiture of $10 per month, for calling his superior officer an unmitigated puppy. The Winsted *Herald* says, as he has passed through twenty battles, with honor, his townsmen are petitioning for his release.

HORATIO BOLSTER, of Waterbury, Conn., a discharged soldier, charged with participating in the robbery of $500 from a returned member of the Fifteenth, was held to bail in New-Haven, Friday, for $400 for trial before the Superior Court.

A water spout, consisting of six distinct streams, ranging in height from ten to thirty feet, which seemed to burst from the earth like water from large-sized hose pipes, was noticed near the railroad in the southern part of Cheshire, Mass., the other day.

The trial of Capt. WERZ, the Andersonville jailor, has again been postponed. The Judge-Advocate, Col. SHIPMAN, is at present engaged in the preliminary examination of witnesses for the government. The trial will doubtless come off the early part of next week.

The miners of Carbondale, Luzerne County, Penn., are on a strike. The companies engaged in the coal business decided upon a reduction of fifteen cents per ton in mining, while the miners are unwilling to allow more than a reduction of six cents.

A gun two hundred and thirty-five years old which went through the Revolutionary and the war of 1812, was fired in Albany on the Fourth. With one other exception, the gun has not been fired since the war of 1812.

The Illinois farmers are talking about having a law passed restraining persons from allowing their stock to run at large. They say they can't afford to build fences around their big farms to keep the stock out.

LAWTON, the counterfeit money passer, who was arrested at Amherst, commencement day, has, in default of $2,000 bail, been committed for trial before the United States District Court at Boston.

Hundreds of former residents of Washington, who left for the South on the breaking out of the rebellion, are now returning to their homes; but very few of them have yet succeeded in obtaining employment.

About two hundred pardons were granted last week. There are still more than two thousand applications on file, and the petitions continue to come in at the rate of about two hundred per day.

The *Iowa State Register* remarks that out of a population of little more than half a million at the commencement of the war, Iowa sent in all 72,368 men into the army, as the official record shows.

The gentlemen in Hartford who have subscribed to present a sword to Gen. J. R. HAWLEY, have appointed a committee to go to Richmond and make the presentation, which will take place in JEFF. DAVIS' old mansion.

A confederacy of young scamps in Louisville Ky., known as the Forty Thieves, has been broken up by the police, nine of their number having been sent to the House of Refuge within the last week.

In Southern Kansas the people are getting terribly in earnest in putting down thieving. Not long since six thieves were hung in Franklin county without the least benefit of clergy.

Chambersburgh is fast rising from its ashes. The court-house is under roof, three hotels are nearly completed, and buildings and business houses are going up in all directions.

The rebel General DICK TAYLOR is in Washington trying to get a pardon, and, it is said, desires to obtain permission for an interview with JEFF. DAVIS at Fortress Monroe.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and family arrived yesterday at Boston in a special train from Albany. The General was received by an immense crowd with great enthusiasm.

A very severe storm of rain and hail passed over Washington yesterday afternoon, breaking windows, injuring the trees and doing other damage to property.

The United States Telegraph Company have just opened offices at Congress Hall and at the Clarendon, Saratoga Springs, for the transaction of general business.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states that JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, has come North to ask for pardon from the President.

At the sacramental service of the General Association in New-Britain, the venerable Ex-President DAY, now in his 94th year, assisted in its administration.

A scientific academy has been established in New-Haven, near Hamilton Park, for the education of children of Israelitish parents.

The Masonic Lodge at Muncy, Lycoming County, has donated $250 toward erecting a soldiers' monument in that borough.

One hundred and ninety-nine government horses were sold at Williamsport on last Thursday, at prices ranging from $28 to $216.

The Central Railroad freight house, at Batavia, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Hartford yesterday, by a decided majority, determined to get her supply of water from "Trout Brook."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *New-York* passed Cape Race on Thursday, with four days later news from Europe. The Parliamentary elections still absorb public attention in England. Mr. GLADSTONE had been defeated in Oxford and was presented for South Lancashire. The *Great Eastern* was at Valentia Bay on the 19th inst., but the report does not indicate whether she was to sail immediately.

LOCAL NEWS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, a city weigher, doing business at No. 40 Beaver-street, was shot and instantly killed by Mr. JAMES F. ORAM, also a city weigher. So far as the facts can be ascertained it appears that the two men quarrelled, and that a scuffle ensued, during which Mr. VAN DOREN was shot by ORAM. The deceased resided in Jersey City, and leaves a widow and several children. ORAM, who is now under arrest, is a resident of this city and unmarried.

The Fire Commissioners have received from ELISHA KINGSLAND, Esq., a brief note accepting the appointment tendered him by the Board. It is understood that the new Chief and the Commissioners will set to work during the present week, and reorganize the Department as speedily as possible.

Breadstuffs attracted less attention on Saturday, closing heavily at reduced prices. Provisions were in active request; new Mess Pork was dearer. Whisky was also higher and in fair demand. Moderate transactions were reported in other leading articles at, in the main, uniform prices. The freight market was quite dull, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

The Lesson of War—The Era of Peace.

One of the phenomena of great wars is the proof they afford of the immense latent force and capacity for exertion in the human character. Hedged round by social ties, governed by a host of conventionalisms, the human animal is usually of orderly and peace-loving proclivities—content to pass from the schoolhouse and the play-ground to the counting-room, the store, the manufactory or the farm. He is born, he dies. He labors for a lifetime and leaves no sign. He floats upon the ocean of life his appointed time, and at last sinks beneath the surface, with hardly a ripple to mark the place of his going down.

But war comes. The crash of drum and trumpet shakes the atmosphere of his serenity. The cry, "To arms," is echoing all around him, and the man is changed at once. His form becomes erect, his eye dilates, his bearing grows loftier than ever before; and the quiet dreamer, amid flocks and herds, or the busy watcher of markets and prices current, reverts to that robuster manhood, that more active intelligence, which the arts of peace and an era of tranquillity had failed to develop or make strong. Then men learn their power. A new heroism, a lofty contempt of death, an utter abnegation of self hardly dreamed of before, become apparent. And when the time of trouble is over, and the heroes of many battles come to us, we see that they have been, so to speak, baptized into a new birth, and are as giants among the crowd that welcomes them.

But there is always a consequence of war which brings with it anxiety and temporary confusion. The soldier, for years accustomed to the perils of war, the numerous companionship of regiment and battalion and brigade, the vast expanse of country which his mind has grasped and his feet traversed, the great events depending upon him and such as him, cannot if he would at once contract his nature so as to pass easily and silently into the ways and thoughts of social life. At first the change to home is a new excitement, but not existing long. The soldier's half dreaming ear listens for reveille or tattoo, the sleepy eyes look wonderingly for the sabre hanging to its tent pole, the footsteps still pace the sentry's beat, the nervous hand still clutches sponge and rammer, until the mind awakens and he knows that all these are of the past. Pleasant awakenings but not for long. The scenes of distant triumphs fade away; the restless brain begins to long for something new. And then the question comes, what shall that something be?

There is probably no people in the world better able to answer that question, no country better able to supply that want than ours. The two conditions of a race full of activity, and capable of vast endurance, and an immense field wherein that activity and endurance are offered space for full development, we have. In many respects this war of ours should be to us a blessing. It has opened out before us regions where enterprise and industry are sure of reward, such as were hardly dreamed of. The great marches have been accomplished by men who, in the majority of cases, never dreamed of the thousands, nay millions of acres waiting for the hand of labor. A thousand centre where villages and cities would possess all the advantages of soil and climate, and transportation have been indicated by the hosts of men whose wants must be supplied and whose movements were to be rendered most easy. Military strategy has pointed out the best regions for the conquests of peace, and the devastations of war may become the agency by which the opportunities of national wealth and progress may be best secured.

We spoke of the peace-loving, quiet-seeking class, of which the majority in most communities is composed. But there is a minority among us, at whose mercy, except when the whole people are roused into action, we too often are. They are those who, if men of influence, seek by destructive political agitation that excitement which is not found in the slower but not the less sure development of society, or who, if of the lower class, descend from dissipation to rowdyism and thence into graver crimes. To these, war is at first a great game in which, no matter what else is at stake, their own instincts receive gratification. They are found on both sides of every contest and are there from pure accident. They take up arms as they would enter a free fight; not for principles but for the love of fighting alone. They are brave, but their bravery has been reckless, and the terror of cities. And they bring back from the field the same intense though a purified desire for freedom from restraint as they took with them. For this class, no less than for the veteran patriot, the experiences of war have their teaching.

They have seen, side by side with the college graduate or the simple-hearted backwoodsman, how there is on this continent elbow room for all. There are now in this city thousands of young men to whom this elbow room seemed a necessity. But "out West" or "down South" were generally to them words without meaning. The enterprise exhibited in running with the machine, or smashing a rival company, or upsetting a pic-nic, satisfied an ambition stunted by bar-room influences. The advent of the war, however, brought them into scenes of larger conflict. They grew from love of fighting to reflect upon and to love the cause for which they fought, and many of them are changed by that cause into men too proud to mingle in less noble conflict.

There is before us, for all these classes, an opportunity of prosperity and advancement which has not been realized in any country on earth. There is an opportunity for all the bravery, vigor and enterprise which the war called forth, amazing and unlooked for though they were. The American nation, proved now first in arms, will be foremost in arts also. The vast regions, unexplored, unmapped, are known and will be peopled by the sturdy settler, whose axe will hew the way for civilization and social progress. The fleets of the Union have shown how immense are the maritime resources of the Union, and those resources will be developed. In knowledge, power, wealth, influence, we shall be second to none, if not before all. And here lies the opportunity for the vigor and activity of those to whom the war has taught their strength. Henceforth there are fields of enterprise wide enough to satisfy the most restless and impatient of restraint. Leaving behind them the confinement of cities—the weary waste of streets—where they have longed for freedom, they may again march forth, a new army, the axe, the plow, the compass their weapons, poverty and ignorance their deadly foes, and peace, plenty and an approving conscience their reward.

New Light on New-Jersey Politics.

The hostility shown by the Legislature and people of New-Jersey to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States has heretofore seemed unreasonable and factious.

The majority of us have supposed that she had no real interest in the perpetuation of an institution which was particularly dear only to the rebellious States, and until a recent examination of the census returns for 1860 made us wiser, we could not account for this apparent causeless opposition to the imperative demands of humanity and progress.

But the statistical tables of the last census show that injustice has been done that obstinate little State, and her motives have been misjudged. It appears that in 1860 New-Jersey held eighteen slaves, so that her citizens had a vital if not an important stake pending upon the result of the amendment, and the members of her Legislature could not aid its passage without sweeping away at a blow this valuable property in slaves held by their constituents.

We see now what a grievance the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN must have been to the Democracy of the State. By a singular oversight, while he exempted from its provisions the States of Delaware and Maryland, and portions of other States, he entirely forgot New-Jersey, and thereby left her to suffer the most stringent operations. The mystery of the affiliations and sympathy between our neighbor and South Carolina is thus elucidated by the census statistics. It is the strong bond of self-interest cementing them into an alliance offensive to their States, but defensive of their chattels personal. It is gratifying to know, however, that, owing to their great age, the few slaves that link New-Jersey to the rebellious States cannot survive much longer, and at their decease the Legislature can indorse the amendment without fear of sacrificing the property of her citizens.

Freedom of Speech.

Freedom of speech upon public affairs is a privilege we Americans appreciate too highly to suffer it to be tampered with. Unfortunately, however, some people do not know the difference in this respect between liberty and license. Among these undiscriminating persons are not a few of the subdued rebels—we cannot say *repenting* rebels, for, according to their story, they have done nothing to repent of. These worthies illustrate the familiar experience that those whose position and record should make them most careful to observe the rules of decorum, are the quickest to leap its bounds.

After a pleasant respite for four years from that arrogant, assuming, and patronizing tone which used to distinguish Southern eloquence and public literature, accompanied by liberal defamation of opponents, no matter how dignified their position, we begin to hear a renewal of it. Some of the rebel Generals initiated the revived custom, even in their farewell orders to their troops, thanking them for their "devotion to their country," and intimating that might, not right, had ended the war. BUCKNER told his men that they "had much to forgive, and much to endure." Next, some of the defunct or "demoralized" press of the South, resuming operations again by the clemency of our military Governors, at once began to abuse their privileges by slandering the administration, and condemning its probable action on certain points in advance. The lessons promptly taught some of these gentlemen by Gen. TERRY and others, have been of good effect; but the evil is not ended. Then, many of the surrendered rebel officers and soldiers took occasion to make themselves particularly offensive by swaggering speeches against the Union, and loud protestations that they were conquered, not convinced. Finally, the recent political campaigns in Southern States have been seized upon by certain politicians of the EMERSON ETHERIDGE stamp for ventilating their foul-mouthed calumnies against the statesmen whom the loyal people of the Union have chosen to rule them and to represent them, and against the policy they have adopted,

These people are anxious to impress it on our minds that they accept their fate as a military necessity, and will not believe in the conclusions established by the late bloody war. Now, we have no desire to enslave opinion, or to inculcate the doctrines of passive obedience. But, if we are to be tutored as to the duty of the government, we have some choice as to our mentors. We do not care to see an instant overflow of the gall which has been pent up for four years, or found an outlet only in disloyal newspapers or before disloyal assemblies. Let us have a little longer quietus from the imputations, the bullying threats, the disloyal utterances once so familiar in Congress and elsewhere.

If, however, common decency and a remembrance of what their late record has been, will not deter the people of whom we have been speaking from making public and private refusals to render full and sincere allegiance to the government; if they will seize every occasion to aver or intimate that the principle of secession is right; that they do not regret the part they have taken in the war, and that they have been conquered, not convinced, let us hope that some personal considerations may avail to keep them quiet. Let them remember that suspicion will always attach to men who never open their mouths except to defame the Union and its lawful rulers. Should any future semblance of fresh rebellion be detected, they will be the first to suffer. They will be marked men. For such the words of the experienced WORCESTER are worthy of pondering:

"Suspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes;
For treason is but trusted like the fox,
Who, ne'er so tame, so cherished, and locked up
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors."

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. 1.

The Wants of the Government.

With the war gloriously ended, we can begin to form some tolerable approximation as an estimate of the amount which will henceforth be required to supply all departments of the national kitchen, and meet the requirements of our vast national debt. Already we have become accustomed to figures so much greater than before the rebellion, that the change from war to peace will agreeably surprise many, even though the total expenditures should be four or five times as great as they were in 1860.

The present administration has assuredly not been dilatory in discharging the immense armies it had under its control. The most important of these has already ceased to exist as an organization. President JOHNSON may be a despot; Secretary STANTON may be ever so arbitrary; the Generals may have been each contemplating to execute a grand *coup d'etat*, for the purpose of making himself an American NAPOLEON; but if so, it is now too late in the day to set about it. With more than half a million of men discharged, and less than one hundred and fifty thousand under arms, those who felt so apprehensive of the overthrow of our liberties may begin to breathe freely. It is certainly something new in history for tyrants, and despots, and arbitrary officials, to strip themselves of the means of overthrowing public liberty, as this administration has done. But this by the way.

Before the close of the fiscal year, on which we have just entered, it seems probable that the army will be reduced to a force not exceeding 80,000 men; and that the average number of troops receiving pay will not exceed 100,000. If it were not for the more difficult task of gathering up the cut and bruised fibres, binding them together, and dressing the wound, it would be comparatively easy to give a pretty correct guess at the means necessary to sustain such a force. We should only have to compare the number estimated with that which was maintained before the war, and make due allowance for the increased prices of provisions, transportation, munitions, &c. But, in addition to these, many and important public works have either to be built or rebuilt. In others, where contracts have been given out, they must be finished and paid for. In whole States, there is little save "a wreck of matter and a crush of worlds," out of which the army and navy must evolve once more order, and strength, and beauty.

The navy, which was created during the war, and has filled the world with the fame of its exploits, will never again be suffered to reach the wretchedly low state it fell to during Mr. TOUCEY's administration. Large numbers of vessels *cannot* be sold for mercantile purposes, however desirous we might feel of dispensing with their services. Fortunately, a few coats of paint and tallow will suffice to insure them perfect protection against water or atmosphere. But our greater weight in the community of nations, as well as our expanding commerce everywhere, particularly in the Pacific, will justify, or rather require us to maintain naval armaments of respectable size and strength at home and abroad.

The cost of the civil service has undergone comparatively little increase, the past four years having been managed with the utmost regard to economy. If, even with an early return to specie values, it shall be conducted at an annual outlay of not more than fifty per cent. above what it was in 1860, we may felicitate ourselves on the fact.

The item of pensions alone will require nearly $15,000,000 annually, according to late dispatches from Washington. There are still large balances of government bounty money to be paid to soldiers.

There is reason to believe that the Post-office, instead of being a heavy burden on the public, may become a source of revenue at the present rates. Of this more anon.

Taking all these outlays together, it is hardly probable that the ordinary disbursements for the fiscal year 1865-6 will be less than $150,000,000 in specie or its equivalent in currency, which, at present rates, would be something over $200,000,000. The promptitude of the government, however, in reducing the army and disposing of its surplus stocks of the munitions of war as fast as could be done to advantage, warrants the belief that the utmost economy will be carried out in every department. A great deal, as respects the aggregate expenditures, will depend upon the rapidity, or the contrary, with which we shall be able to return to the specie standard of values.

There remains to be considered the interest on the debt, and an appropriation toward its redemption.

On the 31st of May last, the total debt bearing interest in coin amounted to $1,108,113,841, on which the interest was $64,430,439. The debt, with interest in "lawful money," was $1,053,476,371; interest charge, $60,158,384. Total interest, $124,638,874. At that time only twenty-nine and a half millions of the last series ($300,000,000) of the seven-thirty loan had been taken. It may now be assumed as all subscribed for, making the total interest, per annum, $144,384,524.

If we now assume that during the year Secretary MCCULLOCH will, in accordance with his promise, be able to withdraw say $100,000,000 of the government currency from circulation, substituting therefor long bonds, at the ordinary rate, we shall have an aggregate interest charge of $151,684,524, or about double the amount of our entire annual expenditures before the rebellion, and about one-sixth larger than that of the United Kingdom for interest only. The entire indebtedness of the General Government is now $2,905,694,110, assuming that the certificates of indebtedness given out to creditors simply replace those which are being redeemed. It is generally conceded that accounts are not likely to be squared up without the debt footing up to three thousand millions, which would increase the interest by nearly seven millions more.

We may safely, therefore, estimate the actual wants of the government, for the fiscal year just begun, at $350,000,000 of a *mixed* currency. To whatever extent the confessedly redundant paper afloat as money shall be retired, we must make a deduction, though not corresponding to the full amount, the interest charge being nominally the same, whether the gold standard and the currency be near to or far from each other.

The remote future is brighter than the immediate, as regards expenditures, in several respects. The expenses of our peace establishment, with an army of (say) 50,000 men, are likely to decrease rather than grow larger, while our population and wealth will be rapidly on the increase. Obligations which now amount to perhaps one-fifth of the whole property of the American people, will not be one-twentieth by the year 1900, when our population will probably exceed one hundred millions, and our resources will have gained in a still more rapid degree. But there is another consideration less distant in time and dependent upon contingencies than the above, namely, the conversion of the present bonds into others bearing lower rates of interest. By the 31st of December, 1867, the sum of $1,247,160,471 of the debts existing at the 1st of June last, will have come to maturity, or become redeemable, if the government feel able. This comprises $8,415,250 of the loan of 1847; $514,780,250, known as the "five-twenty" loan; $197,964,721, temporary loans and certificates of indebtedness; $226,000,000 of one, two, or three years' interest-bearing notes, and the first series of $300,000,000 of the seven-thirties. How far the notes bearing interest and the certificates have been reduced in amount from the proceeds of the series of the seven-thirty loan, now being taken, we have as yet no means of knowing. But after the expiration of eighteen months a full billion can be either paid off or exchanged for other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, without the government breaking faith with its creditors in the slightest degree.

Not only before the war, but during a time when it was being vigorously waged, the Secretary of the Treasury was able to negotiate a loan at *five* per cent in gold. With the prompt payment of interest there can be no doubt that our government can command all the money needed at that rate. We doubt not that in time a loan redeemable, say from 1900 to 1950, can be negotiated at a still lower rate. If the prospects of ample returns should not tempt our own citizens, we know that Europe, with its overflowing capital, will gladly step forward and seize the opportunity. Four per cent, with no drawbacks, is a liberal remuneration on inactive capital on the other side of the Atlantic. But to make sure of it, we must maintain the public credit inviolate—in spirit as truly as in the letter. That we shall do so, admits of no doubt or cavil whatsoever. Our people have neither the disposition nor the power to damage the credit of the nation. They cannot afford to repudiate. Repudiation would assuredly and summarily end in the utter ruin of every financial, commercial and industrial interest of the country. It cannot, therefore, be thought of.

If, however, we assume that the whole government currency will be withdrawn and replaced by interest-bearing bonds; also, that in time the debt can be converted into a five per cent. stock, the annual interest charge will not exceed $150,000,000. The prospects are that after 1870 it will be rather under than above that figure.

The law already makes provision for the establishment of a sinking fund to redeem the principal of the national debt. By the act of February, 1862, all the excess of gold customs received, after paying the interest, "shall be set apart to the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt." As has been already shown in the columns of this journal, there was a surplus of customs duties for three years, on the 30th of June, of about forty millions, of which thirty-five millions were in gold; while the duties for the current year will largely exceed the disbursements for interest in specie. Whatever disposition the Secretary may see fit to make of this accumulating surplus, the letter of the law is plain, and will doubtless be strictly adhered to. One per cent. of it must be applied toward "the payment of the entire debt"—*i. e.* the debt of every kind—currency and notes as well as certificates and bonds payable after a given period. But as the holders of bonds are not ready to part with them before maturity, there would seem to be only one application to be made of the specie, namely to convert it into currency and withdraw the latter from circulation. At present prices fifty millions of gold would suffice to redeem over seventy millions of paper. The effect of such a retirement upon gold speculation and prices would be instant and almost magical. The one hundredth part of the debt, which the Secretary is thus obliged to redeem annually, or provide in some way for its redemption, amounts to twenty-nine millions in gold at the present moment.

The view of our financial situation taken above, although somewhat sombre, as compared with ante-war times, need occasion no serious apprehension. Taxes, of course, must be imposed to raise three hundred and fifty millions and they must pinch a great number of persons at some point. But if our country was no larger than an average European sovereignty; if it contained resources no more abundant; if its population were no more intelligent and enterprizing as a whole; if we had not already twice paid off in full a national debt—there is still this great difference between us and Europe to be taken into account: We have no landed aristocracy to support, withdrawing its third from the produce of every field, and forest, and mine, and river, before they who extract the elements of wealth can put forth their hands, and eat and live. No such incubus oppresses our buoyant energies; dictates to us the conditions on which it is willing we may earn a livelihood; encourages the growth or diminution of population and industry, to suit its own whims or caprices. This makes all the difference in the world in our favor. The money which is wrung every year out of the agriculture of Great Britain, would alone suffice to meet our entire interest charge and redeem the principal of our debt in less than a hundred years. Of such demands our American farmer knows nothing. Better than all, of the spirit of serfdom, generated in such a social relationship, he knows nothing. For the preservation of that lofty independence, which has never to "beg a brother of the earth to give him leave to toil," the farmer, equally with the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the professional man, and the day laborer, will not stand idly and see the government dishonored.

Milk Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Morristown correspondent figures up the price of milk to the dealer here at 7 to 7½ cents per quart. Everybody knows better. A leading grocery-store in the Sixth-avenue has been selling so-called "best Orange (or Dutchess) County milk" at six cents per quart for two months. I sent a boy some distance by the cars for several quarts of it, from curiosity, and found it, not as described, of course, but as good milk as I was in the habit of getting. The dealers in my neighborhood sell at 8 cents. How could this be if it cost 7 to 7½ cents to the dealer? I am interested, as my supply is about four quarts per day for family use only.

Peronal.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* says there is a well-known resident of that city who is seventy-two years of age, and has a physician's certificate that he has not been sober for forty years.

—S. A. MEDARY has sold the Columbus *Crisis* to WELLOUGHBY W. WEBB, who has been its editor for the last eight months.

—A man named GEORGE CROUSE, a school teacher, was drowned in a canal lock, about three miles east of Schenectady, last Tuesday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29.

THE TRIAL OF WERZ POSTPONED.

The trial of Capt. WERZ, the Andersonville jailor, has again been postponed. The Judge-Advocate, Col. SHIPMAN, is at present engaged in the preliminary examination of witnesses for the government. The trial will doubtless come off the early part of next week.

SEVERE HAIL-STORM.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, a violent storm passed suddenly over this city, about equal in proportion of hail, rain, lightning and wind. The hail smashed sky-lights and window panes in every direction. During the progress of the storm, within ten minutes, the mercury in the thermometer fell ten degrees.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed WM. B. THOMAS Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; also EDWARD WALLACE, Naval Officer, and E. REED MYER, Surveyor of Customs at the same port; C. TAYLOR, Agent for the Indians at the Upper Platte Agency; SAMUEL L. DAY, Receiver, and M. A. WILLIAMS, Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, and M. P. DOSTY, Register of the Land Office at New-Orleans.

RETURNING RESIDENTS.

Hundreds of former residents of Washington, who left for the South on the breaking out of the rebellion, continue to return hither. But very few of them have succeeded in obtaining employment.

ORDERED TO REPORT.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR has just issued an order requiring all persons heretofore belonging to the rebel armies arriving in this city to report immediately on their arrival to the Headquarters of the Department of Washington, and furnish a copy of their authority for being here. Those now in the city who have not already done so, will at once comply with the requirements of this order.

PARDONS GRANTED LAST WEEK.

About two hundred pardons have been granted during the past week. There remain on file over two thousand applications, and the petitions are still coming in at the rate of from one to two hundred per day.

PARDONS GRANTED YESTERDAY.

The President to-day pardoned T. K. MILLER, sentenced to be hanged for murder; C. C. LONG, a deserter to Canada; DUFF GREEN, of Georgia, who is well known as having formerly for years been an editor in Washington; also CHARLES GREEN and R. L. J. BLAIR, both rebels; ARTHUR CARSON, another rebel, was permitted to leave the country.

SEVERE STORM.

This vicinity was visited with a heavy hail and rain storm this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

APPOINTED NAVY AGENT.

The term of office of S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent at this point, having terminated by limitation, Paymaster HAMBELTON has been temporarily assigned to the post thus made vacant. This is in accordance with the act of Congress, placing the business of Navy Agents in the hands of Paymasters, and was the last case requiring such a change, the transfers at the other stations having been made some time ago.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Interior of Mississippi—Old Battle Fields—Spirit of the People—The Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

Whoever thinks that they who go up and down the Mississippi know the condition of the South are grandly mistaken. To see it as it is—the rebeldom that *was*—one must go into it. I went and returned. From Vicksburgh to Jackson, and thence to Holly Springs, the war had raged destructively. Burnt towns, naked chimneys, fields of weeds, from which fences had disappeared, and desolation generally, were the monuments of what war had done for four years.

From Vicksburgh to Jackson was one continuous battle-field of 45 miles. Here the Lieutenant-General won his most important victories, of which grew the laurels of his later fame. Here were Vicksburgh, Big Black, Edwards' Station, Champion Hills, Raymond, Clinton, Jackson—all historic. Indeed, the army marched all the way from Port Gibson to Vicksburgh in line of battle, fighting much of the way. Soldiers with us, who had struggled through the hard and sharp campaign, called our attention continually to scenes of bloody strife. At one place, where we stopped for water, the woman told us that her house was in the midst of one of the bloodiest battle-fields of the campaign, and she was in it when the fight commenced and between the belligerents, and yet the house, as well as herself, escaped destruction.

The fate of Vicksburgh was really decided at Champion Hills, where the fight was really desperate. After six or seven hours' hard fighting, CROCKER'S division came up at 2:30, and threw itself swiftly and solidly on the lines of the rebels, and in one and a half hours more the fate of the day and the city was decided. As the officers with us recalled the decisive charge in that important fight, and remembered the gladness with which they greeted on the bloody field the brave column that saved the day, they almost *cheered*, with their remembered enthusiasm, the men to whose valor they felt so much indebted.

One of the officers in our company on that very day had passed by Vicksburgh on the way to reinforce Gen. GRANT. Had they only known the real situation they might have taken Vicksburgh on that day, as there were not men enough left in the city to man the guns, so determined was the effort of PEMBERTON to crush GRANT at Champion Hills.

Thus do critical opportunities escape us because we are not omniscient. The loss of so many guns at Champion Hills by the rebels hastened their retreat to Vicksburgh, and the city was invested while yet containing a garrison larger than the investing force. With 28,000 men, GRANT inclosed 32,000 rebels. All along the road, where the fences had not been consumed by the soldiers for fuel, we saw the gaps opened in the fences for the cavalry to charge upon the enemy, the corners still standing just as they were left years ago. This shows how little hope of improvement remained to the people through those years of war.

JOE AND JEFF. DAVIS' OTHER PLANTATIONS.

Between the Big Black and Clinton, near the battle-ground of Champion Hills, we saw the plantations of the rebel chief, and his relative, JOE DAVIS. These two plantations are large and valuable, and it is proposed to use them as their other plantations on Davis' Bend are now used, for the support of the poor and infirm and dependent among the freedmen. It will be a small return for the calamities of this war if these properties, deservedly confiscated, shall support a few hundreds of the several thousands of the freed people, thrown helpless on the hands of the government. Probably 15,000 people in Mississippi, will need such a home. Provision by the government for this large class is indispensable. The success in this line, of the Commissioner for the Bureau for Freedmen for this State, in the field which he has already occupied, is full of promise for the future and for the broader field.

RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF MISSISSIPPI.

Except in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, I saw almost no cotton growing throughout my trip. Between Jackson and Grenada I saw but one cotton field of any extent. The war closed too late in the season to allow of any considerable attempts in this line. To the South the catastrophe was altogether unexpected, and even now inexplicable. They expected nothing but that the war would continue through this year, at least. So they planted little or no cotton, only some corn—a small amount—and more was planted after the surrender, and most of it looks well; for corn can be planted a month later than cotton with the promise of a crop. It was a great misfortune to the material interests of the South that the war did not close two months earlier. But there can be little danger of suffering for want of food when so much corn is growing, and when consequently so much bacon is sure to be made. But there is no growth of products that will bring much money to the State. More frequent patches of cotton will be raised about Holly Springs. But in Madison County that once raised 100,000 bales, not 100 will be raised this year.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

They are subjugated and humiliated, and so they accept the situation, simply because they must. Their spirit is as bitter as ever. But the stress of this venom-

ous hatred of Yankees is found among the women and the young men. The older men have more regard for their interests, and those who are versed in business, are generally better stocked with good sense. But the constant tendency to go back and fight the battle over again is everywhere encountered. You can hardly talk five minutes with a Southern man, but that he will attempt to convince you that if they had only done differently in this or that respect, the result would have been materially changed, and when this topic fails, then the blame of the whole trouble is cast on the hated Yankees because they would talk about slavery and so agitate the South. Therefore they went to war. One shrill-voiced dagger-tongued elderly young woman in the cars, "wished that not another boll of cotton would ever grow." She "would rather wear woolen the hottest day of August" than contribute anything to Yankee manufacture! A dozen men around echoed and applauded her sentiments, and more dissented from them. Another woman, a soldier's wife—after censuring the lack of spirit among the men—"wished that the women could fight the women of the North," and was "sure that they could whip them." I "presumed that they could, as *our* women never fight." I observed that all such violence of expression was commonly received with approbation. These women did not belong to the lower class, but represented the more influential classes.

I saw four women, who evidently did not belong to the higher classes, though tolerably well dressed, sitting in one corner of the railway coach, with "dip-sticks" in their mouths, sucking snuff all the way from Grenada to Oxford, and I overheard one lady, of evident intelligence and refinement and high social standing, affirm that women of the highest respectability indulged in such a habit, instancing "Mrs. THOMPSON" as one. And as she came from Oxford, the residence of JACOB THOMPSON, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Interior, I suppose "from the context," that his wife was meant.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

Most of the freedmen remain on the plantations and are laboring for a subsistence. This is undoubtedly the best thing to be done, for, if they scatter from their old homes, the crops will be neglected, and there will be no means of providing for the hundreds of thousands of this class, to say nothing of the white people. The Bureau for Freedmen, therefore, exerts all its influence and some authority to secure this end; and it will be no small object gained if, in these circumstances, the *subsistence* of this vast multitude shall be secured. But while much will be accomplished through the bureau, and the majority of the planters will be glad to retain their people, if for no other yet for selfish ends, many thrust out the freed people from them with great violence, threatening them with flogging and even with shooting if they returned. In some cases these inflictions were actually suffered. I saw at Grenada from 100 to 150 persons, nearly half of whom were of this class, some of whom —*women*—showed me the marks of violence which they had endured. They were *afraid* to return to their old homes.

Those who think that the old spirit of slavery yields anything to conciliation, or to aught but power, are grossly mistaken. I conversed familiarly with several scores of Southerners, and though they differed in the degree of feeling manifested, yet the kind was one and unmistakable. They yield to necessity; but they dislike the government. They hate emancipation, and many hope and expect to reëstablish slavery through the new State Government.

I shall be glad to give you hereafter additional facts, gathered from personal observation. VETERAN.

SARATOGA.

Movements of Gen. Grant—He Stops at Congress Hall—Dines at Union Hotel—Visits the Lake—A Ball in Honor of the Occasion at Congress Hall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Midnight, Friday, July 28, 1865.

All Saratoga County has been in a blaze of glory during the last twenty-four hours. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, as was stated in my letter of yesterday, arrived here last evening at 7 o'clock, in a special train from Albany, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, four children and two servants; Mrs. BIGELOW, of Paris; and Cols. B. PORTER, O. E. BABCOCK, A. BADEAU and E. S. PARKER, of his staff. He was most cordially welcomed by a large crowd of people at the depot, as he has been everywhere since, when he has shown himself publicly; no man ever received more manifestations of love and respect. Congress Hall, where he was a guest, simply displayed the Stars and Stripes in honor of his arrival; but the people, representing every nation on the globe, manifested their respect for the great Captain by frequent outbursts of applause. Upon entering the hotel, a crowd of ladies swarmed around him, and after a brief hand-shaking he retired to the rooms prepared expressly for himself and party. Soon after his arrival Messrs. MACOMBER & HATHORNE (proprietors) made the General a timely present of a box of choice cigars. In the evening the party accepted of an invitation to visit the Leland Opera-house, where the manifestations of satisfaction were unmistakable. This morning at 11 o'clock Gen. GRANT had a reception in the parlors of Congress Hall, when a large number of people, principally residents of the county who thronged the place, were presented to him. At 4 o'clock he dined at the Union Hotel with Maj. LELAND, the proprietor, who was formerly of his staff. The table was designated by the flag, and no other display was made, though there were some one thousand persons at the different tables in the room, and the General had, comparatively, a quiet dinner. After dinner, Maj. LELAND took the General and party out to Saratoga Lake, where it was expected the General would have a quiet ramble. But the people had anticipated him, and upon his arrival there, he was greeted by the *élite* of the county, who had arrived there before him in large numbers. Here occurred another promiscuous handshaking, a sail on the lake, and after a lunch, such as MORAN alone can supply, at 7 o'clock the party returned to town. At night another visit was made to the Opera House, but after the second act of "Colleen Bawn" they returned to Congress Hall, to be present at a ball given in honor of the occasion. The ballroom was tastefully decorated with flags, and was in all respects a grand success. Mrs. GRANT, soon after entering the ball-room, was presented with a splendid bouquet of flowers by the ladies of the house. Among the distinguished persons present were Chancellor WALLWORTH, Major-Gen. CARR, Major-Gen. GRAHAM, L. JEROME and others.

The floor managers were: Col. E. S. Parker, Col. O. E. Babcock, Wm. Moller, Esq., John Rutherford, Col. Horace Porter, Col. A. Badeau, W. S. Wyckoff, George Moller.

Committee of Arrangements.—Thurlow Weed, H. J. Raymond, Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Minturn, Brig.-Gen. A. Duryea, C. W. Chapin, C. Vanderbilt, James M. Cook, John D. Daniels, Major-Gen. J. B. Carr, Levi Underwood, H. J. Hastings, J. G. Fell, John G. Saxe, A. C. Wilder, Paul S. Forbes, J. E. Cooley, C. W. Durant, Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle, Robert Pomeroy, J. M. Marvin, L. R. Jerome, Maj.-Gen. C. K. Graham, Geo. Peabody, J. T. Hoffman, Charles Shinell.

The order of dancing was as follows: Lanciers—Congress Hall; Galop—Marion; Quadrille—Carnival; Redowa—Students; Galop—Matrimonial; Lanciers—Les Guides; Galop—Gay and Happy; Quadrille—Military; Polka Redowa—Emma; Lancers—Excelsior; Redowa—Excelsior; Galop—Henrietta; Quadrille—Nordstar; Polka—Elise; Lancers—Vis-à-Vis; Virginia Reel—Original.

Of course the ladies who were not present will expect to know something about the dresses worn on this gala night. Hon. Mrs. SHINELL wore a white brocaded moire antique; pompadore corsage, trimmed with chenille fringe; hair handsomely crimped and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Chancellor WALLWORTH—Corn colored satin, with deep flounce of thread lace; black lace shawl; garnet and carbuncle ornaments.

Mrs. Gen. HAIDEN looked very lovely in pink silk, with long train; white lace shawl; pearl and diamond necklace.

Mrs. ATOCHI, of New-Orleans—Corn-colored silk, with puffings of white lace; scarlet flowers in hair.

Miss ALEXANDER, of Baltimore—Pearl-colored silk, elegantly ornamented with scarlet velvet; long velvet sash; scarlet flowers in hair—very stylish.

The Misses DANIELS, of Baltimore—White silks, with puffed tulle overskirt—very pretty.

Miss KELLY BEACH, of Saratoga—Pink and white tarltan; long train, heavily puffed, with tunic of same and diamond ornaments—graceful and very stylish.

Miss BLODGETT, of Providence—Pink moire antique—very stylish, and a very graceful dancer.

Mrs. D. KINNEY, of New-York—Blue silk, white trimmings; low corsage; hair curled and puffed—very stylish.

Mrs. CHARLES DURANT, of New-York, was elegantly attired in scarlet satin, white satin trimmings on the bottom of point lace; diamond and pearl ornaments; hair very handsomely arranged, and powdered with diamond dust.

Mrs. MOLLER, of Irvington—Impart dress of amber satin, with train, point applique shawl, diamond ornaments; hair arranged in heavy rolls, with diamond dust.

GEN. GRANT'S PARTY.

Mrs. Gen. GRANT was very becomingly dressed in lavender silk, with point lace trimmings; hair arranged in curls, with half wreath of natural flowers.

Mrs. BIGELOW, wife of our Minister to France—Black grenadine, low corsage; hair in curls.

Miss FANNY MARVIN, of Saratoga, looked lovely in white silk, handsomely trimmed with white and pink roses; hair arranged in puffs and curls; diamond ornaments.

Miss M. MARVIN—White alpacca, trimmed with black thread lace; corsage à la pompadore.

Miss L. WATROUS, of Saratoga—Heavy black silk, low corsage; thread-lace shawl; white flowers in hair; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Dr. BABCOCK, of Saratoga—Black silk; white shawl; natural flowers in hair.

Mrs. TOUNY, New-York—White dress, heavily puffed and trimmed with scarlet silk; point lace shawl; coral and diamond ornaments—very stylish indeed.

Miss POMEROY, Pittsfield—Green silk, low corsage, trimmed with satin and lace—very stylish.

Miss KINNEY, New-York—Corn-colored silk, elaborately trimmed with black velvet and white silk—very stylish; necklace of gold beads.

There, that will do for this time.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and party will leave to-morrow morning for Boston via Springfield. He will tarry two days in Boston, and then visit Saratoga. E. A. P.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF NEW-JERSEY.

Position and Description of Buildings—Inception of the School—Its Organization—Course of Studies Adopted—Important Movements for the Benefit of the Pupils, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

While visiting this place I have had the pleasure of visiting the capacious and elegant buildings occupied by the Normal School of the State of New-Jersey. They are two in number, one of which is occupied exclusively by the Normal School proper, and the other by both the Normal School and its adjunct, the Model School, but principally the latter. These buildings were erected and furnished at a cost of $70,000. The institution is located in the eastern suburb of the city, and is a conspicuous object from the railroad. Each building is in the form of a Greek cross, the main edifice running nearly north and south with wings or projections on the east and west. The front wing of the Normal School on the east, terminates in two towers, 10 by 10 feet. The great objects secured in the adoption of these plans, were convenience and adaptation to the purposes of a school for both sexes, symmetry, tastefulness, economy in cost of construction, with ample facilities for lighting and ventilation, the ingress and egress of pupils, together with a full supply of water in the proper places. The rooms are large, airy and convenient; each building is heated by four large-size furnaces, and ventilated by means of air-passages leading from each room to a large chamber for the purpose in the attic, under the ventilation. In many respects, the buildings are regarded as being the most convenient and commodious of any similar State institution in this country.

The New-Jersey State Normal School was established by an act of the Legislature, passed and approved Feb. 9, 1855, and is now, therefore, in its eleventh year. Its sole object is that of training teachers for the common schools in the science of education and the art of instructing youth. The annual appropriation from the State is $10,000, which covers all the cost of tuition. Each county in the State is entitled to send three times as many pupils to the school as it has representatives in both Houses of the Legislature. These pupils are supplied with all necessary books, stationery, and the use of apparatus without charge. They are, in return, required to teach in the common schools of the State for at least two years, and sign a declaration to that effect. The institution opened on the 1st of October, 1855, with 15 pupils, and has steadily increased to the present time, now numbering 122, beside a Model School of 244 pupils. The pupils of the Normal School are required to pass a most thorough and critical review of all the branches usually taught in common schools, together with a mastery of such advanced studies as are collateral to those branches. They are otherwise trained to the principles and method of teaching them, and also of organizing and governing schools; and they are further required to spend a portion of their time in the Model School, where the theories inculcated in the Normal School are by them put to the test of practice and experiment. The institution is under the general direction of a board of ten trustees, appointed by the Governor and Senate, one-half retiring each year. RICHARD FIELD, Esq., is now President of the board.

The Board of Instruction is at present composed of a principal and thirteen professors and assistants, including the permanent teachers of the Model School.

The last annual report of JOHN S. HART, LL. D., the principal, presented to the Legislative session of 1864-5, is a document written with ability, and it is clear and systematic in its arrangements.

It appears from the outset the citizens of New-Jersey exhibited the greatest interest in the establishment of the school, and that different localities were so liberal in their offers of land and money, that the trustees were embarrassed by the generous rivalry of towns competing for the honor of the location of the school. The liberal offers of land and money by the citizens of Trenton, the circumstance of the school being a State institution and the offspring of legislative bounty, together with a consideration of the central situation of the capital, and its accessibility from all parts of the State, finally induced the trustees to decide upon Trenton, as the most suitable locality for the institution. The selection of a principal was the next step, and Prof. WM. F. PHELPS was unanimously elected, and of whom the trustees remarked, in their own report to the Legislature, that he "had been connected with the State Normal School of New-York, and brought with him the strongest recommendations from those who were thought most competent judges of his qualifications." It is but an act of justice to say that up to the day of his resignation, March 15, 1864, he fulfilled the very highest expectations that were formed of him. The trustees at that time united the office with that of principal of the Model School, and selected Dr. JOHN S. HART, better known to the public from his long connection with the Philadelphia High School, to fill the vacancy, when the following assistants were chosen, composing the Board of Instruction:

Henry P. Pierce, Professor of Mathematics.
Sumner C. Webb, M. D., Superintendent and Teacher, Boys' Department.
Thomas E. Converse, A. M., Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
Louis Cornelie, French.
Henry Harding, Vocal Music.
Mary E. Tazewell, Natural Sciences.
Francis A. Gregg, Superintendent and Teacher, Girls' Department.
Sallie J. Earls, Elocution.
Rebecca H. C. Earls, Drawing and Penmanship.
Annie Morris, English branches.
Sallie M. Riley, English branches.
Anna J. Rice, English branches.

The candidates for admission into this school are required to pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches of a common school education: Orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, geography and English grammar. The general course of study proposed is arranged is as follows:

1. *English Language*—The elementary sounds, spelling, definition and analysis of words, reading and elocution, English grammar, including the analysis of the sentence and sentential structure; composition, including rhetoric and criticism; the art of debate, including parliamentary law. 2. *Graphics*—Penmanship and book-keeping, object, map, mechanical and mathematical drawing. 3. *Mathematics*—Oral and mental arithmetic, written arithmetic, practical mathematics, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mathematical geography and the use of the globes, including the elements of astronomy. 4 *Natural Science*—Descriptive and physical geography, human and comparative physiology, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, geology. 5. *Ethics*—Moral philosophy, natural theology, Constitution of the United States and of New-Jersey. History of the United States, literature of the nineteenth century. 6. *Theory and Practice of Teaching*—Intellectual philosophy, the study of school systems, lectures on education and the details of teaching and practice in the model school. Vocal music throughout the course. In this arrangement the principal says that he

"Has endeavored to avoid the objection, on the one hand, of making it (the course of study) too limited for the proper discipline and expansion of the teacher's mind, and, on the other hand, of its being too extended for the time allowed him for its acquisition, keeping constantly in view the wise maxim that 'a good schoolmaster must know much more than he is called upon to teach.'"

We cannot but congratulate the citizens of New-Jersey on the growth and success of their school; and we hope that through its influence, it will annually send forth trained and accomplished teachers to perform their honorable tasks in the common schools in the best manner. One of the most important movements for the institution that have been made since its original foundation is now in progress, and has for its object the reductio of the price of the pupils' board, the greatest difficulty which schools of this character have to contend with.

Although the tuition is free, being provided for by the munificence of the State, yet the main item of the expense, the board, remains; and during the last few years this item has been steadily increasing in size, until at length it threatened seriously to embarrass the operations of our State School. The current charge for board in Trenton, at the beginning of the last school year, was $5 a week; nor was it always easy to obtain board, on any terms, in quarters suitable to the wants of the pupils. At this rate of living, the cost of the school year (40 weeks) to the Normal School pupil would be $200. Incidental and traveling expenses, with a very moderate allowance for dress, would swell the sum to $300, and this doubled for two years would make the Normal School course cost the pupil $600. It needs no demonstration to prove that the great mass of those for whom the benefits of the institution were designed, are not in circumstances to meet such an outlay as this in their preliminary training.

The trustees felt, therefore, that some remedy for this state of things must be provided. Accordingly, in September, 1864, with the knowledge and sanction of the board, but at the risk of a few benevolent individuals, a suitable building, formerly occupied by one of the Professors, and directly opposite the school, was secured and fitted up as a boarding-house for the exclusive use of the female pupils and teachers of the institution. By having a large number together, so that provisions may be bought at wholesale prices, and by charging the boarders only the bare cost, it was found that a comfortable and pleasant home might be provided for them, even during the high war prices of last year, at the very moderate expense of $3 50 a week, including washing, fuel, light, &c. During the coming season it is expected the rate will be reduced to $3, perhaps even to a less sum.

Encouraged by the success of this experiment, the friends of the school have determined to enlarge the accommodations, so as to receive all the female pupils and teachers, except those who are residents of Trenton. They are prompted to this measure also by the fact that parents often and very properly are reluctant to send their daughters to a distant town to attend school, unless there is some adequate guaranty for a sufficient supervision and protection out of school hours. Young ladies away from home, and boarding promiscuously through a large town, are exposed to many social temptations, and often lose in consequence much valuable time, even when they do not form undesirable acquaintances, or fall into worse evils. The plan now adopted contemplates, first, such an enlargement of the present boarding-house as to enable it to accommodate all the female pupils and teachers; and secondly, a regulation requiring them all to live there, except those who are residents of Trenton, and those who, from special circumstances, may be permitted to board elsewhere. The present building accommodates thirty. With the enlargement, it will accommodate over a hundred. The same gentlemen who purchased and fitted up the present building have organized themselves into a "Normal School Boarding-house Association," under a charter granted for this purpose by the last Legislature, and have generously undertaken to build and furnish the extension, on the guaranty of the trustees that the building shall be occupied on the plan proposed.

Although the present arrangement provides for the accommodation of only the female pupils, yet its benefits accrue in almost equal ratio to the male pupils who board elsewhere. The price of living in the ordinary boarding houses began to come down as soon as the Normal Hall went into operation. It is obvious that, while the majority of the pupils can live in this house with entire comfort at a cost of $3 a week, the rate elsewhere cannot be maintained much beyond that.

There can be little doubt that the operation of this plan will be, in a very short time, to double the attendance upon the school.

Our Tariff.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your issue of yesterday morning an article headed "British Free Trade—Our Tariff," and which is evidently written in the interest of protection. Its many misstatements and the false light under which your correspondent has considered the subject-matter of his article, render a correction necessary; and it is to my appreciation of this fact that you must attribute this reply.

The writer begins by attempting to prove that which all will acknowledge, that Great Britain has not fully adopted the principle of free trade, and denounces the belief that Great Britain has a system of that nature as an "imposture."

Now, no sensible person on this side of the Atlantic imagines for an instant that all articles are imported into Great Britain free from duty, but it is equally true, that since the introduction of Sir ROBERT PEEL's free trade measures the great body of British statesmen and political economists have been advocates of free trade, so that free trade now may be considered a principle permanently embodied in British policy. So, also, the protection of manufactures at the expense of both commerce and agriculture has been with us a traditional necessity, and we have never deviated from a course of protection, save at the strenuous remonstrance of the agricultural interests of the country. Every modern political economist of acknowledged ability, from the days of ADAM SMITH down to JOHN STUART MILL, has been forced to acknowledge the advantages of the free trade system, so evident are they to the judicious observer; and yet, as a nation, we have opposed that system until in the eyes of all but parties interested, there can be excuse for doing so no longer. And your correspondent has evinced his disbelief of his own statements in denying that Great Britain has made free trade her policy by the following sentence, in which he acknowledges it to be in accordance with their theory and customs: "I greatly admire the noble spirit and fine talents of JOHN BRIGHT, STUART MILL and others of the Liberal school; but they will all go to their graves before the American people will give up their interests to follow the *theories and customs of Great Britain.*" Such is the argument against free trade, and so complete is the self-refutation of your correspondent on the subject of the position of Great Britain in regard to the matter.

In endeavoring to show the fallacy of supposing her to be a free-trader, your correspondent adduces the following fact: "Great Britain raised, subsequent to the repeal of the Corn Laws, at least eighty millions of dollars per annum from duties on foreign goods; and, with a population about as large, we raised nearly the same amount." "Hence," argues our statistician, "the trade of England is no more free than ours." Without quarreling with the figures given, and which are evidently based in part on conjecture, I will endeavor to show where the case is misrepresented. In the first place, the repeal of the Corn Laws was but the inauguration of a new policy, which has been pursued until, at the present day, many of the duties which then existed have been abolished, and all greatly lessened, while *our* duties upon imports are higher now than they have ever been. Hence comes the impropriety of comparing the tariffs of Great Britain and this country at a period immediately subsequent to the repeal of the Corn Laws. We know, too, that the trade of Great Britain, both as regards imports and exports, was much greater than that of the United States at the period referred to, and, in order to evade this truth, your correspondent had recourse to the shallow sophism of comparing the amount raised with the population, instead of with the gross imports, in order to show which nation levied the heavier duties, and which should be justly considered the advocate of free trade.

The reason why "our American tariff, with a population as large as that of Great Britain, raises about the same sum," assuming the statement to be correct, is, that with her more than four times larger imports a very low import duty will raise an equal revenue, and our refusal to reciprocate by a corresponding diminution of the tariff has forced England, against her will, to retain some of the features of her former protective system as a counterpoise to our exactions.

It is probably well known to "those British newspapers and British free-traders sent over to instruct us" that "the great body of the American people have a large amount of common sense," and that they will "adapt their tariff to suit their interests." The only question to be settled is, what are their interests? Is it the interest of the American people as a body to tax themselves indirectly for the privilege of paying more for manufactured articles than they are worth? All those who uphold the principles of free-trade claim that when they are adopted as a policy they will be found to be adapted to the national interests in the highest degree. Our protectionist asserts that supposing we raise one hundred millions this year by means of import duties, and next year the duties are lowered, we will then be obliged to raise a corresponding amount by direct taxation; whereas the history of English commerce during the past year has demonstrated that lowering the duties has increased the revenue, and that a high tariff, by curtailing trade, diminishes it. After occupying half a column in the vain attempt to prove that the supposition that Britain is a consistent advocate of free-trade is an imposture, the writer concludes by a paragraph in which he concedes the whole matter, saying with reference to the Liberal party in Great Britain: "They may keep the Corinthian column of the British aristocracy, the splendid endowment of State Church, the quasi-Romanism of Oxford, etc., etc., and *add to them all that free-trade can do* or British genius devise, all undisturbed by Americans, but they may be perfectly assured that their *example* in State, Church, *commerce* or legislation, will not be followed by us;" that is, right or wrong, beneficial or otherwise, we must not inaugurate free-trade lest we should be "*following the example*" of another nation. Truly, this appeal is a consistent one.

The animus of the writer is unwittingly revealed by him in a parenthetical clause, where he acknowledges that his interests and private wishes are the cause of his argnments. He says, "because we levy a part of onr tariff on British manufactures (*and I wish the tariff on them was doubled,*) we forsooth have a protective tariff and the British have free-trade."

I will cite but one passage more from this amusing attempt at logic, with its refutation from your London correspondent, C. L. B., whose opportunities of judging in the matter are vastly greater than even those of this "Veteran Observer." Both passages occur on the same page. The "Veteran Observer" says: "I give great credit to Mr. SEWARD for his able and adroit correspondence with England, but we were never in danger of war with her, for she dare not go to war with us." Let your London correspondent reply: "When Americans talk of England's dreading war, of her bearing everything and paying anything rather than have her commerce swept from the seas and her manufacturing population embarrassed, they are speaking of a Power which, small as is its *habitat*, is the pluckiest little nation and the richest in Europe. With the Englishman pluck is a tradition. He would burn every ship and sweep his factories into the sea and arm every right hand, before knowingly he would submit to any wrong or bear any intended insult. We may be sure of that."

The last question our protectionist asks is as follows: "must we reduce our people to the same level with the half-paid starving workmen in Europe?" I answer no! never. Never introduce into our land their crowded factories which are now almost paralelled in some of our eastern cities; never crowd the population into small areas, which must be done that manufactures may thrive, while the broad prairies of the west remain uncultivated and her inexhaustible agricultual and mineral wealth is undeveloped, never sacrifice the interests of the country, the free principles which we profess, the progress of civilization, the dictates of a universal benevolence, which are all one, for the benefit of a few capitalists who can if they wish invest their wealth where it will cease to be an impediment to the nation's prosperity. Protection has had its day and has been found wanting. The verdict of the world is against it, and henceforth it will be counted among the things of the past. H. D J.

The Willow.

O willow, why forever weep,
As one who mourns in endless wrong?
What hidden woe can lie so deep?
What utter grief can last so long?

The Spring makes haste with step elate
Your life and beauty to renew;
She even bids the roses wait,
And gives her first sweet care to you.

The welcome red-breast folds his wing
To pour for you his freshest strain;
To you the earliest blue-birds sing,
Till all your light stems thril again.

The sparrow trills his wedding song,
And trusts his tender brood to you:
Fair flowering vines, the Summer long,
With clasp and kiss your beauty woo.

The sunshine drapes your limbs with light,
The rain braids diamonds in your hair,
The breeze makes love to you at night—
Yet still you droop, and still despair.

Beneath your boughs, at fall of dew,
By lovers' lips is softly told
The tale that all the ages through
Has kept the world from growing old.

But still, through April's buds unfold,
Or Summer sets the earth aleaf,
Or Autumn pranks your robes with gold,
You sway and sigh in graceful grief.

Mourn on forever, unconsoled,
And keep your secret, faithful tree!
No heart in all the world can hold
A sweeter grace than constancy.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Brief of Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan's Louisville Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

Gen. LOGAN, after a becoming introduction by Mr. PRENTICE, addressed a large Louisville audience last night for two hours and a half with great force. He spoke for the amendment and against slavery. He said: The questions of civil liberty and of self-government, as well as of slavery, have been settled by this war. Had the war terminated otherwise, liberty would have taken her last sleep in eternal darkness and ruin. Propagandism lives as it has ever lived in this country. The country and the government have been preserved.

The government is for the benefit of the governed—for the greatest good of the greatest number. The private advantage of a few must be subordinate to the interests of the great public. No man has a right to claim protection for any institution that inures to the injury of the governed. Slavery does not inure to the masses of Kentucky, but to the disadvantage and destruction of Kentucky and every Southern State. Slavery dwarfs the energies of the people, is a stumbling-block in the way of their advancement in every respect, prevents the diffusion of everything that makes a country prosperous and happy, and great in the eyes of a civilized world. The population and wealth of the Southern States never did compare at all favorably with the population and wealth of the Northern States after slavery became a power. The institution's proclivities are to increase the negroes and prevent the increase of the whites. Emigration is prevented and all the highways to prosperity are blocked up. Blacks have relatively increased greater than whites in Kentucky. When Southern soil is rid of the blighting, withering curse of slavery, a thousand whites will live where one lives now. A country increases in wealth only as it increases in population. Statistical comparisons (which Gen. LOGAN made) between New-York and Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, Illinois and Tennessee, and other States on either side of the "slave-line," prove how the free States have outstripped the slave States, though naturally the latter have all the essentials to make them stand side by side with their sisters. Slavery's blighting touch has fallen heavily upon the blessed and teeming soil of old Kentucky and the sunny South. Wipe out slavery, the cause of all our calamities and woes, by the adoption of the amendment, and the South, the throne of the vegetable kingdom, the paradise of earth, rid of the incubus and poisonous breath of that political nightmare, will spring up and blossom as the rose, with school-houses and factories everywhere, and universal permanent peace and prosperity.

Adopt the amendment, to prevent a recurrence of the terrible results of this irritating cause—the great cause of all the trouble we ever had. The amendment's opponents declare it unconstitutional to amend the constitution according to the provisions of the constitution! They in general are the same constitutionalists who declared unconstitutional every governmental measure to put down the rebellion. Nothing is unconstitutional to them save treason to the Government of the United States. MALLORY & Co. swear they will not vote for the amendment, because they are "opposed to voting away other people's property without compensation." These now loud-mouthed "compensationists," and their confederates in the Kentucky Legislature, spurned in '62 the idea of receiving compensation for their glorious institution, though President LINCOLN urgently recommended, and Congress proposed to them, "compensated emancipation." They scornfully opposed and voted against the government's repeated offer of compensation, yet now oppose the amendment because they won't get "pay for their niggers." They wouldn't have it before, yet now profess terrible alarm because they won't get any pay just at this time! They surely never will get any from the government by voting against the amendment. To pay for the late 275,000 slaves in Kentucky, would cost 25 per cent. of the wealth of Kentucky. A Kentuckian worth $10,000, would be taxed $2,500 to pay for the runaway niggers of somebody else. Poor men have always been the bearers of burdens in these Southern States.

Opponents of the amendment because they are for "gradual" emancipation, remind one of the fellow who, when asked why he cut off his dog's tail by inches, to cure him of distemper, replied that he was afraid to cut it off all at once for fear the dog couldn't stand it.

The "negro equality" talk against the amendment is all a bugbear and humbug. I don't consider a "nigger" my equal, yet don't particularly object to a "nigger's" being the equal of these talkers, if they are satisfied with it. If they are so afraid of contact with the negro they had better get Congress to provide that they shall not associate with them. While the distinction between the races is made in all respects in Illinois, practical amalgamation has ever been rife South. Had children taken their status from the white father instead of the slave mother, the South, in 1860, would have had as many "free niggers" as slaves.

The amendment's second section is to carry out the first abrogating slavery, by passing laws to punish persistent slaveholders and protect the negro—nothing more. Kentucky can do as she pleases about "negro suffrage." The constitution expressly gives every State the right and power to regulate the privilege of suffrage for itself.

If you want labor, adopt the amendment, make the negroes free, and let them know it, and there will be inducement for them to stay, and they will work with more energy than ever before. If you want Kentucky to be the proud State she ought to be, second to none in prosperity, respectability and standing, adopt the amendment at once. If you wait very long, it will do itself. Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama will adopt it as soon as their Legislatures or constitutional conventions meet. If you would redeem yourselves and want the credit before the civilized world, do it quickly.

In the name of humanity, of the widows and orphans, of our dead and surviving soldiers, of the misguided and wretched Southern people, of our country's flag, for the sake of eternal peace and harmony to this whole land, let the most irritating cause of all, this most odious of all things, this worse than a pestilence, be extirpated at once and forever. PONTIAC.

Hotel Charges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your paper I find you dislike imposition. You have written against exorbitant charges of every kind. Suppose you now call the attention of the public to hotels.

Two years ago, when gold was 150, I had a room for 30 cents, now it is 75 cents; a plate of meat for 12 cents, now 25 cents.

At Lovejoy's, two beds in a small room two dollars a night, merely for one room. These kind of houses would pay well at 50 cents a night for the upper part of the house. If property holders knew what profits are made they would build. The profits are enormous; at least for food 400 per cent.

A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CHELSEA MISSING—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.—On Wednesday morning last, about 4 o'clock, Capt. JAMES PEABODY, of Chelsea, a watchman in the Navy-yard, left the gate near the Chelsea bridge to go to his home. Since then nothing has been heard of him. Capt. PEABODY is an old and highly respected citizen of Chelsea, very regular and domestic in his habits and it is feared he has met with foul play. A kossuth hat which is known to be the one he had on when he left the yard, has since been found floating in the water near the draw of the Chelsea bridge. Parties are engaged in grappling for the body. There was a rumor that the remains of Capt. PEABODY had been found, with the pockets in his coat and pants turned inside out, but up to 11 o'clock this morning such was not the case. He was 64 years of age, middling height, blue eyes, and a wart on one cheek.—*Boston Traveller, July 28.*

—The *Times* publishes the income tax for Oswego, from which we take the following specimens of the heavy men of that place: M. J. Cummings, $15,074; John E. Lyon, $25,438; Gilbert Mollison, $18,843; Thomas S. Mott, $16,646; Joel B. Penfield, $24,897; Roger F. Sage, $21,452; John Dunn, $12,116; Oscar H. Hastings, $18,970; Wm. H. Herrick, $20,364; Sam'l B. Johnson, $33,903; D. W. C. Littlejohn, (formerly Speaker of the Assembly,) $11,978; Wells J. Pitkin, $21,551; E. P. Penfield, $13,844; Benj. Doolittle, $16,988; M. Merrick, $27,681; J. K. Post, $13,181; Delos DeWolf, $49,508; Wm. Gardner, $17,100; Thos. Kingsford, $14,009; Geo. B. Sloan, $39,454; Amos Cheney, $14,895; Theodore Irwin, $40,135; J. L. Jenkins, $20,467; A. F. Smith, $13,285; together with the usual proportion of names ranging from $5,000 to $10,000, for which we have not space.

—A baby was born in Hiram, Oxford County, Me., last week that weighed at birth twenty-seven pounds. Its name is GOOGINS.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, July 29, M. ODINGSELL, infant son of Moses O. and Catharine Allen, aged 7 months.

Funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 318 3d-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ARCHER.—On Friday, July 28, of consumption, GEORGE S., son of Julia and the late John Archer, of this city, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also the members of the Bedford-st. Methodist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 McDougal-st., on Sunday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

COHEN.—On Saturday, July 29, ABRAHAM COHEN, (of the firm of Hymes Brother & Co.,) son of the late Morris B. Cohen.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of New-York and City Lodges, F. A. M., and Hancock Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 233 East Broadway, without further invitation.

FIELD.—On Friday, July 28, at Valentine's Hill, Yonkers, HARRIET L. D., only daughter of Dudley and Laura B. Field, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, July 31, at 3 P. M. There will be a preliminary service at the house at Valentine's Hill today, (Sunday,) at 4 P. M.

NICHOLS.—On Saturday, July 29, TRUMEN, infant son of Dr. Trumen and Sarah E. Nichols.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from parents' residence, No. 367 East Broadway.

SEYMOUR.—On Saturday, July 29, at Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., Mrs. H. C. Seymour, aged 50 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 31st inst. N. R. R. train from Jersey City at 9:15 A. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday, July 29, HARSELL, second son of J. Lee and Katherine Smith, aged 19 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, Ravenswood, L. I., on Monday, July 31, at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point, 34th-st. Ferry, from 9 till 9½ A. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, July 22, after a lingering sickness, HATTIE AUGUSTA, youngest child of Joseph C. and Emma A. Smith, formerly of Salem, Mass., aged 17 months and 8 days.

☞ Boston and Salem papers please copy.

STEWART.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday, July 20, L. ADELAIDE, wife of Edgar T. Stewart.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Wm. W. Bowles, No. 131 Charlton-st., on Sunday, July 30, at 2½ o'clock.

STROBELL.—On Saturday, July 29, from congestion of the brain, GEORGE OPDYKE, only son of Edward C. and Emeline O. Strobell, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 50 West 47th-st., on Monday, July 31, at 10 o'clock A. M.

VAN CLEEF.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 28, ABRAHAM VAN CLEEF, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother Isaac, and son-in-law, Edgar A. Tuttle, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 3 Marshfield-place, Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., without further notice.

ZIEGLER.—On Saturday, July 29, FRANCIS D., infant son of G. Frederick and Amelia Ziegler.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 297 West 4th-st., near Bank-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEOFFREY, THE LOLLARD,
A new Serial, by FRANCES EASTWOOD, with an illustration, "The Church Under Ground," by
THOMAS NAST.
SEE HOURS AT HOME FOR AUGUST.
AM. NEWS CO., Gen. Agents.

GET OFF THE TRACK.—FOR SALE, A new invention by which a loaded wagon or truck can instantly get off the track. Patent applied for. Model to be seen at RICHARDSON'S lunch room, No. 100 William-st., near John, from 11 to 2. A partner with $1,000 will be taken.

ENGLISH MUTTON AND SOLES FOR dinner on Monday. For sale—Crosse & Blackwell's pickles, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, peasmeal, mushroom ketchup, capers, &c.
RICHARDSON, No. 100 William-st., near John.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES —Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROGRESS; ITS RESULTS AND CONDITION.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS, preaches on this subject, at the 20th-st., Universalist Church, West of 6th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. All welcome. After to-morrow, this Church closes till first Sunday in September.

FAREWELL TO BROADWAY AND 47th-st. Hall. SUNDAY, July 30, 1865, will be held the closing exercises prior to removing to 53d-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school exercises 3 P. M. Sunday-school will be commenced in 53d-st. Baptist Church, Aug. 13 at 2 P. M., and preaching Sept. 3.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor SUNDAY, 30th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. R. C. PUTNEY. The Praying Band will be present in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and conduct the services; also in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. SAMUEL DUNN, of England, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. T. LODGE, the Pastor, at 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public is invited to attend.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, Rev. JOHN COCHRAN, will preach to the soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.
VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., Yorkville. Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, rector. Morning service at 10½ A. M., and Evening Prayer (until Sept.) at 5 P. M.

GEOFFREY, THE LOLLARD,
A new Serial, by FRANCES EASTWOOD, with an illustration, "The Church Under Ground," by
THOMAS NAST.
SEE HOURS AT HOME FOR AUGUST.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

PROF. MATTISON BEING OUT OF THE city, Rev. S. W. MESSMORE will supply his pulpit, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Dr. MATTISON will be in his place again, (D. V.,) the Sabbath after, or Aug. 6.

A RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION, INCREASING in interest, between Orthodox Christians and Spiritualists, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock and 8 P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., near 8th-st. Subject: *Is Spiritualism True? Did Christ Rise from the Dead?*

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the rector, Rev. CORNELIUS R. Duffie, D. D.

SECOND ADVENT UNION MEETING.—A Union Conference Meeting of all the believers in the Second Advent, will be held on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M., at Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. The public are invited. J. T. HOWLAND, Chairman Committee.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL DELIVER her farewell discourses before sailing for Europe, at No. 720 Broadway, before First Spiritualist Society, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Demand of the Hour—America.* Conference 3 o'clock. Seats free.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, Rev. R. H. BOURNE, will preach to the Soldiers at the New York State Soldiers' Depot, corner Grand and Centre streets, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.
VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the church on south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. *On the Descent of the Israelites into Egypt.* Baptizing in the evening.

BLOOD THE ATONING ELEMENT.—JOSEPH T. CURRY will discourse upon this subject in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, (Lord's Day,) at 10½ A. M. Subject at 7½ P. M.: *The Bonapartean Messiah.* Seats free.

THE OUTSIDE OF BOOKS.
By Prof. UPSON, of Hamilton College. See
HOURS AT HOME.
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PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND ST., Corner Waverley-place. Rev. WILLIAM C. WINSLOW will preach on SUNDAY morning and evening. Services 10½ and 7¾. Free seats.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious exercises in this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by the choir of two hundred children.

REV. J. RYLAND KENDRICK, FORMERLY Pastor of the Baptist Church at Charleston, S. C., will preach at the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, July 30, morning and evening.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal. Rev. ALEXANDER MCKELVEY will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. All welcome.

THE GIRDLE ROUND THE WORLD,
WITH AN OUTLINE TELEGRAPHIC MAP. SEE
HOURS AT HOME.
AUGUST NUMBER READY.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D.D., THE PASTOR, will preach on SUNDAY, morning and evening, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine.

REV. DR. McILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., (Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D. WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st., Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

A PROPHETIC DISCOURSE WILL BE delivered by the Messenger of the Last Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free, and strangers cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. POST, of St. Louis, will preach on SUNDAY, and until further notice. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o.clock P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-ST.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR: BY
ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.
SEE THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
HOURS AT HOME.
AM. NEWS CO., Gen. Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—By Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

"AN ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY HONEST REPERTORY of historical data; and in that light we doubt not it will, in the course of a few years, be esteemed by writers and students of all countries and all parties."—*London Athenæum, Jan. 7, 1865.*

Thus are recognized abroad, as at home, the preëminent usefulness and value of

MCPHERSON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION,

a new and enlarged edition of which is now ready. It embraces ALL the matter in the first edition, carefully revised and corrected, and 210 pages additional.

The ADDITION brings the Governmental history down through the late sessions of the Union and the rebel Congresses, giving all the important action of each, to the date of the death of President Lincoln, which is coincident with the close of the rebel administration.

It also contains an extremely valuable and interesting chapter on THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO THE REBELLION, giving the deliverances and addresses of all denominations, both in the loyal and the insurrectionary States, together with the collisions of the military with churches in the Border States, and the facts thus far developed respecting Church Reconstruction. This chapter, on a subject scarcely touched in any other similar work, adds greatly to the permanent value of this.

All the reports, propositions and votes in the last Congress, on the vexed and still unsettled question of the reconstruction of the late insurrectionary States, are in this volume, and can be found in no other.

In this work will be found Presidnet Lincoln's messages, letters, addresses and State Papers, arranged according to subjects and dates, including his last speech on reconstruction, a corrected copy of which was furnished by him for this History the day before his assassination.

The only correct and official table of the last Presidential Vote is in this Volume, showing both the home and the army vote.

Original Records from the Bureau of Military Justice significantly illustrate the character of the Rebellion, and the practical workings of the Emancipation Policy.

The Publishers confidently present this work as the MOST ACCURATE, IMPARTIAL AND COMPLETE COMPENDIUM OF THE REBELLION yet published. It is literally a

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of daily discussion, and of perpetual importance, and is clearly arranged and THOROUGHLY INDEXED. It has already become standard authority on the great subjects to which it relates.

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THE GIRDLE ROUND THE WORLD,
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THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR: BY
ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.
SEE THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
HOURS AT HOME.
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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 29, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	117	2500	Erie Railway	95
60,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅛	1000	do	94⅞
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105¼	800	do	94⅞
25,000	do......2d call	105⅞	1200	do	94⅞
25,000	do	106	700	do	94¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. R.	97⅛	600	do	94
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅝	200	do	94½
150,000	do	99½	500	do	95
6,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97¾	100	do......s30	92
80,000	do	97⅝	100	do......s30	91½
19,000	North Car. 6s	76	100	do......s10	93
5,000	Mo. State 6s	71½	100	do......s10	93½
65,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25¾	100	do......s10	94
20,000	do	26	10	do	93½
5,000	Ch. & N.W.S.F.B.	97	400	do......2d call	95
10	Bank of Commerce	105	100	do......s10	94½
200	Canton Co	39⅝	200	do......s10	94
800	do	40	100	Erie R. Pref	88
25	Penn. Coal Co	155	200	Reading R	107
50	Del. & H. C. C	134½	1000	do	106½
100	Alton & T. H. R	34½	3000	do	106¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr	42⅜	1500	do	106
100	do......b30	42½	500	do......2d call	106¼
100	do	42	200	Mich. S.&N. I.R	67
200	do	41⅞	1500	do	66¾
100	Mariposa M. Co	13	200	do	66½
100	do	12¾	500	do	66⅝
200	do	12⅞	500	do	66⅞
100	At. Mail S. Co	150	400	do	66¾
100	do......b10	158½	500	do......2d call	66¾
200	do	158	100	do	66⅝
200	do	157½	1600	Cleve. & Pitts	72
20	N. Y. Cen	95¼	200	do..2d call.b10	71⅜
100	do......b10	95	200	do	71½
100	do......s30	94½	300	do......b10	71½
100	Chic. & R. I. R	108¾	500	do	71¼
200	do......2d call	108½	100	Chic. & N. W	27⅛
50	Chi., Bur. & Q	112	100	do	27⅛
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97⅛	100	Chic. & N.W.Pr	62⅛
			200	Cleve. & Tol	103

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R	94⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts	71½
200	do	94⅝	700	do......c	72⅛
100	Erie Railway	95¾	200	do	71½
1500	do	95¼	200	do......b10	71⅝
100	do......b3	95¼	700	Chic. & R. I......s10	108½
800	do	95⅛	100	do......s10	108¼
200	do......b60	95⅝	200	P., Ft. W. & C	97⅛
300	do	95	100	Chi. & N. W	27⅛
100	do	94⅞	200	do	27⅛
100	do......s3	94¾	600	do	27
100	Hud. Riv. R	112¼	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr...c	61½
100	do	111⅞	800	do	61⅞
2500	Reading R	106	100	do......c	61⅞
50	do	105	500	do......s3	61⅞
600	Mich. S. & N. I	66¾	600	do......b3	61⅞
800	do	66⅞	500	do......s10	61¾
100	do......s3	66⅞	100	Mil. & P. du C.R	37½
200	do	67	25,000	O. & M. Cer	25¾
100	do......b3	67	100	Canton Co	39½
200	do......b3	66⅞	100	Cumb. Coal	41⅝
800	do......s3	66¾	100	do......s3	41½
100	do......c	66¾			

Saturday, July 29—P. M.

A rise of one per cent. in the rates for Money, at call, to the Brokers, was fairly established to-day. The very free demand on Friday at 6@7 per cent. to carry Gold and the Railway Stocks induced most of the lenders to advance their rate to 7 per cent. in the forenoon, and this was generally paid by borrowers. The Gold speculators had been absorbing a large portion of the floating balances of the Street at full rates before this general advance to 7 per cent. was made. They are still borrowing largely to carry out their movement, and as the Treasury Office is probably selling a good share of their current receipts for Customs, in order to stay any further unnecessary accumulation, as well as to provide the Currency to pay the 15th August Interest on the first series of 7-30 per cents, the Gold Room has no means of relief other than to borrow Money upon the Gold until an export demand springs up. The chances for this are quite as remote now as they were ten or fifteen days ago. For this day's steamers the Exchange on London left off at 108½@108¾ for 60-day bills, and 108¾@108⅞ for short sight bills. We know nothing in an official way of the amount of Gold Customs which the Treasury Department means to convert into Currency at the going market, but from the time the operation began at the close of last week, to the date, August 15, when $10,950,000 Currency Interest falls due, on $300,000,000 7-30 per cents., we presume the Treasury will feel free to dispose of something like $7,500,000 of Gold, equal to about the Customs' receipts from 20th inst. to the 15th ult., at New-York. This operation is already running up the Currency balances in the New-York Treasury Office, thereby creating a momentary pressure upon the Money Market and throwing upon the Gold Room a larger sum in Gold to be carried at light rates of interest than if the Customs had continued to accumulate in the Treasury Office exclusively in Gold at the rate of two or three and a-half millions per week.

The Stock Exchange felt the change in the money market to-day, and the Railways were generally lower, both at the morning Board, (the only one on Saturday,) and on the Street. The Government Stocks kept steady, and the 5-20's were in request, in anticipation of the next foreign mail. The amount of these Bonds transmitted by this day's steamers is variously estimated from two to three millions. The receipts of cotton for the week run up to 20,277 bales, and we learn that considerable freight engagements are making for shipments to Liverpool.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made on the Street:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅛	97⅛	N. West Pref	62⅞	61⅞
U. S. 5-20s	106	106	Rock Island	109	108⅜
N. Y. Central	95⅛	94⅞	Fort Wayne	99	97⅛
Erie	96	95	Cumb'land Coal	42⅜	41⅜
Hudson	113⅛	112	Quicksilver	57	56⅞
Reading	107½	105¾	Mariposa	13⅛	12⅞
Mich. Southern	68⅛	66⅞	Canton	39⅝	39⅛
Illinois Central	128	124½	Atlantic Mail	158	158
Mich Central	109	109	Brunswick	10⅜	10⅛
Pittsburgh	73	71⅛	Ohio Certificates	25⅜	25⅞
Northwest	28⅛	27	American Gold	145⅜	144

The amount of Gold Customs paid in yesterday was $918,017, the largest for any single day since April of last year. The export of Gold and Silver for the week is only $180,715, of all descriptions. The Gold Customs of the week exceed two and a half millions.

The following bids were made to-day for the city Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	110	American Exchange	115
Union	116	Chatham	125
City	175	Bank of N. America	107
Phenix	103	Shoe and Leather	103
Tradesmen's	126	Corn Exchange	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Import's' & Traders	106
Mechanics & Traders	120	Park	140
State of New-York	111	Manf. & Merchants'	100
Commerce	105	Central National	104
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Fourth National	100
Ocean	86	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc.	71
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	85	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104⅜	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90
N.Y.Cen. 7s, conv., 1876	105½	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	92
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds.	60
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Galena & Chi. ex	103½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	104
Hud. R.7s, 1sts, '69	103½	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	104
Hud. R.7s, 2ds S. F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	100
Hud. R.7s con., '67	95	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	96
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	85½
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	71
Chi., B.&Q. 8 ₿ c. 1sts	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	38
Mich. So. 7 ₿ c. 2ds	88	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	96
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	95	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₿ c. 1875	112	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Alt. and T. H. 2ds pref.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	72

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO MAKE A business arrangement with some member either of the Regular or Open Board of Brokers, having the acquaintance, capacity and character to insure a safe and good business, if he associates himself with a person having capital. Address READY, Box 175 *Times* Office.

—A resident of the Sandwich Islands takes the highest "honor" at the Williams College commencement, and two others from the same part of the world have orations.

—Dr. Henry G. Clark, formerly city physician of Boston, has recovered $6,700 damages for injuries received by falling on ice in that city. He sued for $20,000.

—Clarence J. Prentice is said to have taken charge of the local column of the Louisville *Journal*. That is rather more reputable than being a Colonel in the rebel army.

—Gov. Fenton is reported by the Titusville paper as making a brief tour through the oil regions.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
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FINANCIAL.

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Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.
UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act,
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
[L.S.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
[L. S.] Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, July 11, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.
Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.
Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Manufacturers Bank, New-York, June 20, 1865.
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.
The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.
From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:
1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.
Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.
Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Miln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin,

B. C. MORRIS, President.
Thomas Lord, Vice-President.
Wm. M. Whitney, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.
Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
are closing the balance of their
GENTS', LADIES' and MISSES'
SUMMER UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
LACE MITS CHEAP,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS.
No. 12 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute Park.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
New-York, July 20, 1865.
A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE AND elegant Summer hotel, widely and favorably known as the
HEATH HOUSE,
at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of its late owner,
EPHRAIM MARSH, DECEASED.
This establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, ten-pin alleys; also large stables and carriage sheds, besides 30 acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly 20 acres, filled with magnificent shade trees.
This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels.
It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and within a year, by the extension of the same railroad to Easton, will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.
Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.
Terms easy. For particulars address
WM. W. MARSH, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
Wm. W. Marsh, John Marsh, Theo. Little, } Executors.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS, Monroe County Bonds, New-York, Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

Office of the Highgate Petroleum Company,
No. 33 Pine-st., New-York, July 20, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

Arizona Mining Company, No. 32 Pine-st.,
New-York, July 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Corn Exchange Bank,
New-York, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

Pacific National Bank,
New-York, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Office of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company,
No. 1 State-st., New-York, July 25, 1865.
THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

Office of Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
New-York, July 6, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 15 and open July 21. A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. Harrison, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
United States Telegraph Company,
Treasurer's Office,
No. 117 Broadway, July 25, 1865.
The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board. THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, July 26, 1865.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.
DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
O. M. Beach, Secretary.

Office of the Erie Railway Company,
No. 187 West-st., New-York, July 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

The New-York Central Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 21, 1865.
TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Office New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 2 Nassau-st.,
New-York, July 19, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,
New-York, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Chillicothe, Ohio, July 20, 1865.
INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

Office of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, No. 19 Broad-st.,
New-York, July 28, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1865, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place. A. BOODY, President.

St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.,
New-York, July 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON, N. Y.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
Henry R. Conklin, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. Bull, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.
Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL A. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
Office of Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 25, 1865.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., (over the New-York County Bank) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 25th day of July, 1865, and for four days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles for the year ending May 1, 1866; and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.
Dated New-York, July 14, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.
By order of the Comptroller.
JAMES J. GEMBLETON, Acting Clerk of Arrears.

Croton Aqueduct Department,
New-York, July 21, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against negotiating the following securities, the same having been lost or stolen.
U. S. 5-20 bond, No. 67,989, $1,000, first series, old issue.
U. S. 10-40 bond, No. 19,867, $1,000.
DREXEL WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw-mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows. to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot or land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all the rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Broward, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand acres, more or less, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate in the county and State aforesaid, known by the name of Cedar Point, and granted heretofore by the Spanish Government to one William Fitzpatrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city as water lot number ten, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number three, (3,) in square number four, (4,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John M. Pons.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number one, in square number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Michael and Mary S. Hearn.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city, as lots one and four, in square number six; also water lot number nine; condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862; late of the state of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known as a part of lot number four, (4,) in square number ten, (10,) the boundary of which, commencing at the corner of lots numbers four and five, on Forsyth-street, runs south on said line forty-five feet; thence west twenty feet; thence north forty-five feet to Forsyth-street; thence east on said street to the place of beginning; condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the mouth of Hogan's Creek, on the St. Johns River, running thence up said creek twenty chains, thence eastwardly twenty chains, thence southerly twenty chains, to the St. Johns River, and thence along the bank of said river to the mouth of said creek, on which is situated the "Eagle Mills,"—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861—late the estate of Joseph Finegan.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, known and described as follows, to wit.: The west part of water lot number twenty-three, (23,) fronting seventy-five feet on Bay-street, and extending back to the River St. Johns,—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861,—late the estate of Cyrus Bisbee and Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: called "Ortega" on the St. Johns River, late the residence and belonging to H. R. Sadler, deceased, on both sides of McGirth's Creek in said county, being a Spanish grant to John H. McIntosh, Senior, date February 27, 1804, containing four thousand acres, more or less. Also, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number one (1) and the west half of lot number two (2) in square number eleven (11) as the same are known and distinguished on the grounds, plans or plats of said city, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John T. and Marion H. Sanderson. JOSEPH REMINGTON,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Florida.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. [illegible] near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:
PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 4 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 36 in.; 10 ft. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 22 ft. 5 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 121 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30 in.; 30 in. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder, 72 in.; 4 ft. stroke.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER ORVETTA—Length, 96 ft.; breadth, 27 ft. 2 in.; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SARAH BROWN—Length, 103 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 26 ft. 7 in.; depth, 9 ft. 1 in.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SAMUEL ROTAN—Length, 109 ft.; breadth, 28 ft. 3 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.
PROPELLER DANDELION—Length 85 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 19 ft. 6 in.; depth, 7 ft. 9 in.; cylinder, 27¼ in. diameter; stroke, 26¼ in. diameter.
PROPELLER CAMMELIA—Length, 111 ft.; breadth, 19 ft. 10 in.; depth, 11 ft.; cylinder, 30 in. diameter; stroke, 30 in. diameter.
BRIG BOHIO—Length, 100 ft.; breadth, 24 ft 9 in.; depth, 9 ft. 4 in.
Terms.—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.
C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1865.
Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Capt. C. B. Beach, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2d, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the government wharf, foot of Mill-street, the government vessels hereinafter named and described, viz:
The CURLEW, side-wheel, double-end ferry-boat, wooden hull; length on deck, 135 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet and 6 inches; draws light 7 feet; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet.
This steamer was thoroughly repaired and supplied with a new boiler in 1864, and is a staunch vessel.
The VIRGINIA, a screw propeller of 364 tons, wooden hull; length, 138 feet; breadth 23 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; between decks, 6 feet 6 inches; draws light 9 feet 6 inches; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches. Boiler and engine in good running order.
The HUNTER WOODIS, a side-wheel steamer of 213 tons, iron hull; length on deck, 133 feet; breadth, 22 feet; over all, 38 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet; draws light 4 feet; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet. Hull and engine in good condition.
The LONG ISLAND, a side-wheel steamer of 450 tons, hull of oak and hard pine, and new bottom metaled; length on deck, 196 feet; breadth, 29 feet 9 inches; over all, 53 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; present draught, 4 feet 6 inches; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 46 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet. The engine is partially set up and all the necessary machinery to put it in running order on board.
The ALBANY, a screw propeller, 392 tons, double deck, wooden hull; length on deck, 147 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; between decks, 6 feet and 6 inches; iron-fastened and coppered; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches.
The barge W. S. BISSELL, as she now lies, at Boston wharf.
Terms cash in government funds on day of sale.
R. M. NEWPORT,
Col. and Chief Quartermaster Baltimore Depot.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
Office of Assistant Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.
The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of August, 1865:
3 Bronze Cannon, 4-inch and 12-pound mountain howitzers.
172 Iron Cannon, 6, 12, 20, 24 and 32 pounders and 8-inch Columbiads.
4 Iron and Steel Cannon.
13 Union Repeating Guns.
10 Iron Cannon, 3½-inch and 4½-inch.
80 Shot-guns.
29 Sporting Rifles.
4,172 Shot and Shells for smooth-bore rifled guns of various calibre.
Together with a lot of brass plates for infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and a lot of tools, &c.
TERMS—Cash on delivery, in United States currency.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.

Medical Purveyor's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1865.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,	276 Cots,
1,788 Tin Plates,	466 Husk Mattresses,
781 Tin Cups,	3,488 Blankets,
833 Wooden Buckets,	1,380 Bedsacks,
294 Leather Buckets,	900 Sheets,
182 Common Chairs,	5,000 Boxes,
107 Large Tin Boilers,	827 Flour Barrels,
2 Galvanized Ovens,	107,413 Bottles,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,	991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms cash, in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, consisting of infantry and cavalry coats, jackets, trowsers, shirts, frocks, drawers, vests, talmas, havelocks, sack coats, capes, hats, caps, leggings, stockings, woolen mittens, bootees, bugles, hospital tents, wall tents, common tents, Sibley tents, spades, shovels, hatchets, bed sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, flags, rubber blankets, &c.
Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivolia, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar; large wood-shed and good well of water; with some young bearing fruit trees, and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 309 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises, can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—156 ACRES OF EXCEL-lent farming land, located in Tompkins County, New-York, seven miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Cayuga Lake, with large dwelling-house and outbuildings. Terms reasonable, and possession given immediately, if desired. Address S. B. WHEELOCK, Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKEN-sack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 42 Barclay-st.

A NEAT RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS, WITH 90 acres choice and highly cultivated land, large and valuable fruit orchards, fine running water; beautifully located, high ground, near depot; 14 miles in New-Jersey; for sale very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A SNUG DAIRY FARM OF 107 acres, with good buildings, seventy-eight miles from the city; a pleasant and desirable place will be sold; a bargain if applied for immediately, or will be exchanged for city property. Address K., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE THREE first-class farms or country-seats on the Great South Bay, Long Island 25 miles from the city. THOMAS WETWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ATTRACTIVE house and grounds, convenient to depot, near South Orange; furniture will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENE-ment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. AP-ply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I WANT TO BUY IN BROOKLYN, IN THE district bounded by Lafayette, Washington and Fulton avenues, or close by, a good brick or stone house, on a corner preferred; an extra lot would not be objected to; price, $15,000 to $20,000. Address CASH, Box No. 148 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY store, with dwelling, and a few acres of good land attached. Must be within 100 miles of New-York City. Address HENRY B. JOY, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

APARTMENTS WANTED—TWO OR MORE unfurnished rooms, for a small family. Address W. L. N., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, to-day, with terms, &c.

WANTED — TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED house, within 40 miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., P. W., West Point, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT ROOMS, 4 OR 6, AND A PRI-VATE table, can be secured by a party of high standing, in a large, first-class house on Madison-av. Address EXCLUSIVE, Boyd's City Express Post.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—TWO MILES from Harlem, can be had in a Friend's family, for two or three adults or children; the locality pleasant, and easy of access to the city by boat or cars. Apply at second door from 2d-av., 124th-st., or No. 193 Front-st.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York. Rooms in suite and single by the day or week at moderate prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON—BAR-nard House, one hour by rail or boat; no Summer resort has greater attractions; first-class table; terms reasonable. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED AND FASH-ionable dressmaker wishes to go out to ladies by the day. A note left in Station D Post-office, Bible-house, 8th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

MALES.

A RETURNED SOLDIER, AFTER THREE years' hard fighting, and slightly wounded, is very much in want of a situation to support his family; would like to obtain from some Union man a situation as private or government watchman, or any hard work in a hotel or store; splendid recommendations for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address PAUL, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6.000 TO $7,000.—THE ADVERTISER has an opportunity of purchasing the old established and profitable business in which he has hitherto been an employe, and the management of which he thoroughly understands. Wanted, a gentleman who can command the above capital to purchase the business and share the profits with the advertiser. Highest references can be given for character, ability, &c. Address, during this week, appointing an interview, ENERGY, Post-office, New-York City.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauricean is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTA-TIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours. 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2 359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

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E. V. NORDERK'S HOTEL FOR THE SICK, AT FORT LEE.—General and nervous debility, mercurial diseases, impotency, painters' colic, paralysis, gangrene, caries and all other diseases cured permanently, without drugs or medicines.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERI-ENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE-YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET OR-GANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

NEW MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED.—"FROM NORTH TO SOUTH," military galop, by CHAS. FRADEL, 60 cents. "Vignette" Polka, by THOS. P. REEDER, 40 cents. "Gen. Sherman's Grand Triumphal March," by G. C. HORMAN, 30 cents; with vignette of the General, 50 cents. Mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

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LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COM-PANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA............SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA............SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND............SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON............3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE............3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE............3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT........(Building)........Great power.
PEREIRE........(Building)........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS....(Building)........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI....FRIDAY.......Aug. 18
EUROPE........A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY......Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$132 00
Second Cabin Passage............80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$112 00
Second Cabin Passage............65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY......Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY........Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN........WEDNESDAY........Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.......Aug. 12
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.— REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage............$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

HAVANA SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAFFAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $50; second cabin passage, $30. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR Citizens and Aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND Newburgh. The steamer POMONA leaves Harrison-st. every Sunday morning at 7:30, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw Cold Spring and Cornwall.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

1865, FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LAND-ing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUN-TAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAIL-ROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PUR-CHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.
These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.
Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtoined at far less than their true value.
The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.
This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."
Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOS-ed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 7, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.
For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.
Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.
Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a church for St. Michael's Parish, Geneseo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the rectory, or will be sent by express to any responsible builder. Proposals will be received until the 20th of August next. Contractors are to include the material of the old church in their proposals. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, Chairman Building Committee.
GENESEO, July 18, 1865.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!

AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
SPLENDID ATTRACTION.
BALLET AND PANTOMIME.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The Grand Ballet Divertisement, the
BEAUTY OF SEVILLE,
In which TONY DENIER, Mons. BAPTISTINE, Master TIMOTHY, M. LEON CHENAT, Mlle. AURIOL, Miss EMMA SHELL, will appear, together with a
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished CONCORD LADY SKATER, will execute the most intricate movements on parlor skates, including OUTSIDE ROLL, RINGS, CIRCLES, WALTZ, FIGURES, &c., with ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.
THE NICOLO BROTHERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.
OR
THE TWO FUGITIVES.
Abounding with the
MOST AMUSING INCIDENTS
AND IRRESISTIBLY COMIC SITUATIONS.
Characters by TONY DENIER, Mr. C. K. FOX and the entire Company.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
ZERIEBY HANNUM............"Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AGRA............"Star of the East."
ORZETA PACHA............"The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

THE SECOND ANNUAL
RACING MEETING,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 7,
and continuing the five following days.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, Aug. 7.
FIRST RACE—The Travers Stakes of $50 each, p. p., one thousand dollars added, for 3-year-olds, one and three-quarter miles. Closed with nineteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse $850, for all ages; two-mile heats.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, Aug. 8.
FIRST RACE—The Saratoga Cup of $1,000, added to a Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., for all ages, two and a quarter miles; closed with eighteen entries, viz: *Rhinordine, Tipperary, Kentucky, Arcola, Saratoga, Aldebaron, Capt. Moore, Beacon, Orion, Asteroid, Lexicon, Luilerne, Olata, Alexandra, Mary Howell, Lord Monmouth, Eclipse Colt.*
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, for all ages, mile heats.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $500, for 3-year-olds, one and a half miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes excluded.
SECOND RACE—The Saratoga Stakes of $50 each, p. p., $500 added, for 2-year-olds, one mile. Closed with nine entries.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $300, for all ages, one and a quarter miles.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 18.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $300, selling race, dash of one and a half miles, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race.
SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, for all ages; three-mile heats.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 11.
FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. $750 added for three years old, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes, 5 lbs. extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Closed with fourteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of four miles.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $500, for two years old; one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes, 5 pounds extra.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.
NOTICE.—Visitors from New-York by boat are recommended to land at Albany to insure connection with the Saratoga trains.

DRY GOODS

AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, just received from Paris.

500 PIECES PRINTED LAWN AT A GREAT REDUCTION, to close the importation.

FRENCH PRINTED LAWN, at 38c., worth 65c.

STRIPED GRENADINE BAREGE.
at 65c., worth $1.

NEW GLOVES.

NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL just received in RICH KID, BEAVER and UNDRESSED KID, with CUFFS and GAUNTLETS; also, new styles of RIDING, BEAVFR and BUCKSKIN GLOVES, with the fingers faced expressly.

VFRY STYLISH DOGSKIN, WITH CUFFS, for the city.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SILK GLOVES, in new shades. The ladies will find it to their advantage to make their selections as soon as convenient, and a special attention will be paid to fill their orders before our glove buyer comes back from France.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

P. S.

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, this week, will begin the special sale of the remnants, which will then be marked down at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
FOSTER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING,
SOME OF THE
GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
EVER OFFERED
TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
HAVING BOUGHT LARGELY
PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE,
WE ARE READY
AND WILLING
TO GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS
GOOD GOODS, AT CHEAP PRICES.
BARGAINS IN
BLACK ALPACAS, COLORED ALPACAS,
COBURGS, PARAMATTAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINETTS,
MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FLANNELS
AT THE FORMER LOW PRICES,
CONSISTING OF:
WHITE FLANNELS, RED FLANNELS,
GRAY FLANNELS, BLUE FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS, &c., &c.
The above goods will probably be much higher when our present stock, bought at low prices, is exhausted.
FROM AUCTION.
A LARGE LOT OF WET TOWELS,
AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
TOWELS FOR 28c., WORTH 50c.
TOWELS FOR 31c., WORTH 60c.
HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 12½c., WORTH 25c.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE SLIGHTLY SOILED,
AND ARE SOLD FOR ABOUT HALF
THEIR VALUE.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTS,
SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT BLACK AND WHITE,
RED AND BLACK SKIRTS,
SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT RED AND BLACK,
ALL KINDS OF SKIRTS.
ALSO
WHITE GOODS, FROM AUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN JACONETS, STRIPED JACONETS, PLAID
JACONETS, PLAIN NANSOOKS, STRIPED
NANSOOKS, PLAID NANSOOKS,
CAMBRICS, SWISSES, &c., &c.
TOGETHER WITH OTHER GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
WAISTS AND SPENCERS,
WHITE MARSEILLES, 75 CENTS, $1, AND $1 25.
TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.
FROM AUCTION
AT AUCTION PRICES,
MUSLINS,
BOTH BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
AT LESS THAN
WHOLESALE RATES.
P. S. AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK OF GOODS WILL SATISFY ANY PERSON THAT THEY ARE RETAILED CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

TABLE LINENS,
TABLE NAPKINS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS,
DELAINES, PRINTS, &c.,
AND BUY THEM AT
CHEAP PRICES,
GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

AUCTION ALPACAS!!

GOOD BLACK ALPACAS............40 cents.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS............44 cents.
FINER BLACK ALPACAS............50 cents.
MUCH FINER BLACK ALPACAS............62½ cents.
VERY FINE BLACK ALPACAS............75 cents.
FINEST QUALITY FROM 87½c. TO $1 25.
The above line of Alpacas comprise the best bargains offered to the public since the commencement of the late war.
ALSO,
A LARGE LINE OF
COLORED ALPACAS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce.

WET GOODS FROM AUCTION.

WET MUSLINS,
WET LINENS,
WET TOWELS,
WET HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET CANTON FLANNELS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER COMMERCE.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

WINDOW CURTAINS—CLEANED AND done up equal to new, at my establishment on the river, at Williamsbridge; also, fine laces cleaned and repaired like new. J. ROBERT, No. 3 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., late No. 5 East 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Third week of the distinguished
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
On MONDAY, July 31, in compliance with numerous urgent requests at the box-office, will be produced
Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppalen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful,"
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann............Mr. W. R. Floyd
(His first appearance this Summer.)
Father Tom............Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan............Mr. John Nunan
(His first appearance here.)
Hardress Cregan............Mr. J. E. Whiting
Kyrle Daly............Mr. Williamson
Bernie O'More............Mr. Brown
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"...Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan............Mrs. Farren
(Her first appearance here.)
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"......Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann............Mrs. John Sefton
In preparation, and will shortly be produced, an entirely new Irish Drama, written expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant, by Messrs. F. G. Mæder and T. B. MacDonough, and entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOLD BOY OF GLENGALL; A TALE OF '98.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK of the triumphant engagement of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
supported by
MR. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH
and a full and efficient company especially engaged.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Tom Taylor's and Charles Reade's beautiful comedy of
PEG
WOFFINGTON.
Peg Woffington, introducing the character of Sir Harry Wilder............Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
James Triplet............Mr. W. H. Sedley Smith
Box-office open throughout the day.

LECTURES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 31, 1865, at 8 o'clock.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURIOSITY— The young champion of the world, who loves his enemies, can be heard at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, July 31, at 8 o'clock. Tickets with book 25 cents; to be had at Cooper Institute, Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., Broadway, 708, 757, 522, 763, and 422½.

MEETINGS.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49 I. O. OF O. F. —The members of HANCOCK LODGE No. 49 I. O. of O. F. are notified to meet at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellows Hall, on THIS (Sunday) MORNING, July 30, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to Bro. Abraham Cohen. by order of N. G.
JAMES GRAY, Secretary P. T.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE ANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just finished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.
EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus,*" *N. Y. Observer, July 13*, 1865. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., will be sent on application to the Principals. MRS. M. L. READ,
MISS M. E. BROWN,
MISS M. L. McCLURE.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTI-TUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHELBORNE FALLS, MASS.—An old school and a prosperous one. Boys fitted for college or for business. Number of pupils last year 90. The Principal may be seen in the city for one week, at No. 28 3d-st., near 2d-av.
E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S ENG-LISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, September 21. Address, previous to the 15th of September, Quogue, Long Island.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMER-CIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address O. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 29 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSI-TIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT VAN'S, NO 154 Chatham-st.; few words, but business can be done there correctly. Don't forget the No.—154. Call and try VAN. MILLER is on hand also.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A Proclamation by Gen. Santa Anna.

MAXIMILIAN DENOUNCED.

Santa Anna Ready to Take the Field for His Countrymen.

We have received a manifesto in Spanish by the Mexican General, ATONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, dated at the island of St. Thomas, and addressed to his unhappy countrymen in Mexico, which we translate as follows:

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, well-deserving citizen of the country, and General of Division of the National Armies of Mexico, to his countrymen:

Mexicans! He who has always addressed you on solemn occasion, whether to explain to you his political conduct, or to give you advice, or to offer you his sword, is the same who now claims from you the greatest calmness and attention, in order that you may listen to him once more. I speak to you from the heart. I have never deceived you, because truth has always been my rule.

The respect which in all times and under all circumstances I have paid the majority of the people, imposes upon me the duty to impress upon you that which you have already read in my manifesto, issued at Vera Cruz on the 27th of February, 1864.

I adhered to the system of government which appeared to be proclaimed by a considerable majority in obedience to the principles which I professed, based upon submission to the national will, under the conviction that the Mexicans were those who, exercising their civil omnipotence, had given themselves new institutions, and were trying to find the way to conciliate order with liberty. But what a painful error! From this hospitable island I contemplate with increasing indignation the scaffold which the tyranny of an usurping people are raising in our beloved country, to stain it with the blood of our brothers, and for the destruction of our people.

From this island I have contemplated also, with pride, your struggle for life with the invaders of your country, the soldiers called forth by the intervention, and the trumpet of the free has made my heart palpitate with joy, as in the happy days in which we combated together in defence of our firesides and our outraged rights. The hopes of those who sought in monarchy the repose which the republic denied them have been disappointed; the national dignity has been contemned; justice derided; our holy rights trodden under foot; thought enslaved; prostitution elevated and virtue vilified; the sanctuary draped in mourning, and the Church afflicted with tribulations. Terror is seated upon the scaffold, brandishing over the patriots the knife of extermination. War to the invaders! Liberty or death should be the cry of every generous bosom in which honor has her home, independence her altar and liberty her rites.

We thought that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, would restore to us peace, and he has been the new element of discord; that with wise laws he would enrich our treasury, and he has impoverished it in an incredible manner; that he would bring us happiness, and the misfortunes are innumerable which in so short a time he has heaped upon the ruins of ensanguined Mexico; that, in fine, he would be consistent in his principles and promises, and he accepted the views of President JUAREZ in all that related to reform, at the same time that he persecutes him and gives him war to the knife.

European adventurers formed his guard of honor. The French bayonets are the foundation of his throne, and in the meantime so many see themselves condemned to oblivion, to the contempt of the veterans of independence, the glory of our nation, and now objects of derision and mockery for the foreign soldiery. Such insults cannot be tolerated any longer. The hour has come in which we should exterminate from the sacred soil of the free the farcical rabble who profane the land with their feet, and insult us with their presence.

Liberals and Conservatives, forget our fratricidal contentions and advance to the rescue! Let us unite together against the common enemy! One banner covers us, the flag of liberty! One thought alone animates us, that of war and death to the invaders who destroy our towns and cities, and behead our brothers. Eternal execration to the tyrants of our country.

Compatriots! if, on reading my manifesto of last year, your attention should be arrested by the expression that "the last word of my conscience and of my convictions is constitutional monarchy," remember that I also said on the same occasion, "I am not an enemy of democracy, but of its excesses," and, above all, do not forget that I was the founder of the republic. A people is free, whatever be their form of government, when the head of the nation forgets that he is human. Let him remember only that he is the organ of the law. This, my belief, was also yours, when the republic was changed to an empire.

But we have been mistaken. The Prince whom you chose is not the organ of the law, but the usurper of our right. He is not the defender of national independence, for if he were he would not cede Sonora. He is not the sovereign of the nation, but the humble vassal of a foreign potentate.

In order to inspire greater confidence in the new form of government which you have just adopted, and to carry to the throne for your benefit the advice of experience, I went to Vera Cruz to meet the proclaimed Emperor, disposed to give him without reserve all my support; but his arbitrariness and discourtesy closed the doors of my country upon me. The decree of my expulsion was written in a language which our forefathers did not speak.

I owe you an explanation. The public journals of the capital published my recognition of the French intervention. This act of mine did not originate from my own will, but was imposed upon me by the force of circumstances.

Scarcely did the steamer that conducted me anchor in the port ere a French commander presented himself before me on board of the vessel, as the Chief Superior of Vera Cruz, and made known to me that I would not be allowed to land, but, on the contrary, he should oblige me to return in the same vessel if I did not immediately comply with the conditions which he presented to me, written in French. These conditions required me to recognize the intervention and the monarch elect, and not to address the people.

Such great insolence could only excite my indignation. But the sufferings of my wife, caused by the painful journey by the sea, and the advice of some friends who came to meet me, inclined me to subscribe to these conditions, which, however, did not liberate me from the annoyances to which I was exposed.

All this proves that the intervention could not be supported without mistrust of the presence of the soldier who had always defended with energy the rights of his country, humbling on various occasions the flag of the haughty potentates, and making their so-called invincible legions bow under the yoke of democracy.

My friends, in addressing you to-day I am only inspired with the desire for your happiness and the glory of Mexico. No unworthy sentiments dictate my words. I have shed some drops of my blood in your defence, and I would shed it all, were it necessary, fighting in your armies, if not as your chief; then as a private soldier. In the meantime, while circumstances prevent me from joining your ranks, I wish you to know the sentiments with which I am animated.

Compatriots! on the memorable second of December, 1822, I adopted as my motto these words: *"Down with the Empire! Live the Republic!* [*Abajo el Imperio! Viva la Republica.*"] And now, from the foreign soil upon which I am exiled, I repeat that motto with the same enthusiasm.

A. L. DE STA. ANNA.

ST. THOMAS, July 8, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Preparations at Valentia Harbor—The Landing of the Cable—Immense Gathering of People—Non-Arrival of the Telegraph Fleet.

Correspondence of the Toronto Leader.

VALENTIA, Monday, July 18, 1865.

The place selected for the landing of the cable is a creek on the harbor side of Brea Head, marked in the admiralty chart as Folhommurrum; it terminates in a rather steep cliff of about 100 feet, up which the cable is to be brought in a prepared channel, and carried across the road into a wooden house, which has been quickly erected as an office for the Atlantic Company's instruments, and also for a separate office for the United Company's magnetic and electric officers, who have combined together for the work of transmitting the Atlantic messages direct to London, &c. The selection of the landing-place, and the arrangements connected therewith, were made a fortnight since by Messrs. Cyrus Field, Varley, Temple, Watlock and Carroll.

The *Caroline*, which is bringing 20 miles of shore end of cable, left the Thames some days ago and is hourly expected. Mr. GLASS, the Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction Company, who until the cable is laid successfully and at work, has the chief responsibility and authority, left London, it is believed, on Friday, in a fast steamer, the *Hawk*, with other directors and parties concerned, and is also expected here momentarily. As soon as the *Caroline* arrives, the weather being suitable, she will proceed to lay the shore-end cable, and it will be buoyed and left ready to be taken up and spliced by the *Great Eastern*, which the last accounts stated, was to leave on Tuesday, 11th, or Wednesday, the 12th. She was not expected to arrive at Valentia until the 16th at the soonest—perhaps not for some days subsequently.

The Lord Lieutenant was to have been present, but the unsettled state of the North and the approaching elections have obliged him to give up the idea of coming to Valentia this week; probably he may come here in the following week, if there is any further delay in the movement of the *Great Eastern*, which is not impossible.

Sir ROBERT PEEL had promised to come, but the Tamworth election prevents him. Mr. STUART WORTLEY, the Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, is coming, with several other directors, and the place is already beginning to get crowded. Mr. RUSSELL, who is to write an account of the voyage, is in this neighborhood on a fishing holiday, and will join the *Great Eastern* here at the proper time. Mr. DUDLEY, an artist, who is to illustrate the affair, is already here, and will also embark from hence in the *Great Eastern*. There is also here a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*.

All parties best informed feel very sanguine as to the successful issue of this great enterprise, and there is a general feeling that no possible precaution or care has been neglected, and this gives general confidence.

P. M.—It being found at Foilhommurrum that there was no sign of vessels in the distance, and Mr. WATLOCK having for the first time put himself in direct talking communication with Dublin, he found that the *Great Eastern* was not to leave until Saturday evening, and that Mr. GLASS in the *Hawk* had not started until Sunday morning. The *Caroline* had not started at the intended time, (Wednesday,) and may be expected at any moment. A wonderful number of people came from all the country about to-day, expecting to find the vessels at work, but of course they saw nothing, and did not even find the refreshment booths open.

JULY 11.

I have learned to-day that the *Caroline* had to take shelter at the Isle of Wight in consequence of stress of weather, so that neither she nor the *Hawk* have yet put in an appearance. The finishing of the future office of the Atlantic Telegraph is going on, and all will be ready there before cable-laying can take place. From the moment that any portion of the sea-cable is laid from Foilhommurrum, there will be kept up a constant signaling through that portion and the office on shore.

It is understood that the Knight of Kerry has received a very interesting letter from M. MICHEL CHEVALIER (the eminent French political economist and free trader,) expressing the great regret he feels at not being able to witness the first step of this great work, and predicting most beneficial results to Europe and America.

JULY 13—NIGHT.

There is no account yet of the *Caroline*, but as the wind has shifted from northwest to south, it is likely she will be here very soon. Mr. GLASS abandoned the *Hawk*, and has come to Killarney by land, and will be at Valentia to-morrow.

THE CHICAGO LAKE TUNNEL.

The Mammoth Crib Successfully Launched—The Most Difficult Part of the Undertaking Accomplished.

The great crib of the east end of the tunnel now building under Lake Michigan, for the purpose of supplying Chicago with pure water, was successfully launched. The following interesting facts about this undertaking, probably the most stupendous now in this country, are extracted from the Chicago journals:

DESCRIPTION OF THE CRIB.

The monster also so successfully put in place is forty feet high. It has five sides, each of which is fifty-eight feet long; making it about ninety feet in any direction across the top. It has three walls—the outer, the centre and the inner—making it almost like three distinct structures, one inside the other, and all firmly braced and bolted together, so as to constitute one great crib. Each of these walls is caulked and tarred like the hulk of a vessel. They are constructed of twelve-inch square timber, the first twelve feet from the top of white oak, and the remaining twenty-eight feet of white pine. Each piece of timber comprising either wall is firmly fastened to its place with square bolts, one and five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and thirty inches long. The bottom is composed of twelve-inch timbers, held in place by bolts thirty-six inches in length, passing through three distinct layers of timber. This whole framework is a combination of massive timbers and irons, firmly held together by bars and bolts, and braced in every direction. The crib contains fifteen separate water-tight compartments. In the centre is a "well," open at the bottom, and twenty-five feet in diameter.

THE IRON ARMOR.

Each angle of the crib is provided with armor, to protect it from ice or any other body borne upon the waves. This covering is of iron two and a half inches thick, and covers two feet each way from the angles, and reaches downward from the top twelve feet. This armor is fastened to the outer wall of the crib and the adjacent timbers by iron bolts thirty inches long, and to the inner wall and its timbers by round iron bolts an inch and a half in diameter, and thirteen and a half feet in length.

THE COST OF THE CRIB.

That people may form a correct idea of the magnitude and importance of this crib, a few items of the timber used in construction are given below. The whole structure cost not far from $100,000. Reduced to board measure, there were used in building it 618,325 feet of lumber, as follows:

538,368 feet white-pine timber.
42,000 feet white-oak timber.
20,000 two-inch white-pine plank.
18,000 two-inch white-oak plank.

Beside this, there will be used 500 bales of oakum, and in the neighborhood of 65 tons of iron bolts. Included in the last item are the following:

1,700 wrought 15-16-inch square bolts, 30 inches long.
120 wrought-iron 1-inch square bolts, 30 inches long.
200 wrought-iron 1½-inch round bolts, 18 feet long.
50 wrought-iron 1½-inch round bolts, 18 inches long.
200 square feet 2½-inch iron armor for angles.

PLACING THE STONE IN THE CRIB.

An important feature of the launch yesterday was placing the stone in the crib, to hold it in its place. Previous to the launch several old schooners had been loaded with stone, which followed the crib into the lake. It was first sunk into position by letting in the water by means of valves. Some of the chambers were filled, while others were not. When at the bottom of the lake about six feet of the crib remained out of the water. The stone was tumbled into the vacant chambers promiscuously, several vessel loads being thus disposed of. This work occupied the men far into the night.

THE LAUNCH OF THE CRIB.

The crib was placed on seven ways, each 140 feet long, dipping down into the water on an incline of one inch to the foot. It was let down on these by 250 screws, similar to those used in house moving and raising. At an early hour all the screws were got into position and the ways greased. Nothing remained but the presence of the invited guests, to allow of the great slide being taken.

Well, the time came at last. The axe was wielded which severed the rope, and the leviathan glided down the ways, so beautifully, so gracefully, so majestically, that words fail to describe it. The one hundred and forty feet were traversed in about one minute, without jerk or break, needing neither push nor retard, and went into the water so quietly that a boat containing two boys, who got in the way, as boys always will, and were within a couple of yards of the monster's front, was not even shaken, much less upset. The wave produced was like the ocean's gentlest swell—such a wave as probably was never before seen on Lake Michigan. Everybody was delighted, and the most enthusiastic cheers rent the air; the tugs joined in with their iron throats and not very agreeable voices, and for awhile the noise resembled that of Babel, while the crib might easily have been mistaken for its tower.

The tug *A. B. Ward*, having on board Gov. OGLESBY, Col. BOWEN, and Col. SNYDER, of the Governor's staff, U. P. HARRIS, Dr. BRAINERD, several members of the Common Council, and the usual sprinkling of representatives of the press, was the first to make the circuit of the crib, and soon with the tug *Continental*, took a "line" and commenced to tow out the crib to its final resting-place. This occupied about an hour and a half, the journey being rendered rather disagreeable by the drizzling rain which set in, and a decent swell, which, however, did not materially retard progress. Before noon the crib was in position, two miles from shore, in the middle of the anchors put down several days before, and whose places were marked by buoys, the lines cast off, and the tugs preparing to return to the city.

Circular to Superintendents of Indian Affairs and Indian Agents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 186—.

SIR: It appearing that differences have arisen between the superintendents and agents appointed by this department and the military authorities at and near Indian reservations and agencies, as to the treatment of and intercourse with the Indians who are hostile to the United States, it is deemed necessary to inform you of the policy adopted by this department in its connection with the military authorities during the continuance of such hostilities. This department will subordinate its action and intercourse with the tribes and bands in hostility to the United States to the policy and operations of the War Department pending such hostilities; and, on the other hand, support the agents and employes of the Interior Department in the performance of their official duties, and in the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing our intercourse with Indians in amity with the United States.

In consonance with this policy, therefore, you are hereby instructed not to deliver goods, money, or other property to any Indian nation, tribe, or band, while they are in hostility to the government. You will be especially vigilant that no trader, under your supervision, has any trade or intercourse with any member of such disaffected tribe or band, under penalty of revocation of his license and expulsion from within your jurisdiction; and you will suspend all intercourse with such Indians, except so far as the same may be sanctioned by the military officers in charge of operations against them.

You are further instructed to refrain from furnishing to the public, or to individuals in such manner that it may be laid before the public, information upon the subject of Indian affairs. In regard to this subject, your attention is called to the circular instructions from this office of January 26, 1865, in which the communication to the public of information of pending affairs relating to the Indians, and a neglect to advise this office or the Interior Department of matters of importance, receiving or needing attention, was mentioned as being sufficient cause for dismissal from office.

Where difficulties arise in enforcing the civil policy of the government with Indians who are at peace with the United States, you will request the assistance and coöperation of the proper military authorities.

If at any time it shall appear to you that officers of the army are interfering with the proper execution of your duties as civil agents of the government, or that they fail to render you such aid as is necessary to enable you to enforce the regulations, adopted alike for the good of whites and Indians, you will content yourself with making a full representation of the facts at once to this office, or to the Secretary of the Interior, when measures will be taken by the department to bring about, if possible, the coöperation of the military officers with you in such measures as may be deemed proper.

You will hereafter make full and explicit monthly report to this office of the condition of the tribe or tribes under your charge, with such suggestions as you may deem beneficial to them.

D. A. COOLEY, Commissioner.

—A lady in Indianapolis committed suicide, a few days since because her husband refused to take her to an ice-cream saloon.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO CITY WEIGHERS.

One of Them Shot and Instantly Killed.

ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR OF THE ASSAULT—AUTOPSY BY DR. ROBINSON.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a shocking tragedy occurred at No. 40 Beaver-street, which occasioned much excitement among the business men of that vicinity. The victim was JOSEPH VAN DOREN, a city weigher and gauger, who was shot and instantly killed by JAMES F. ORAM, also a city weigher and gauger.

It appears that Mr. ORAM was formerly employed by Mr. VAN DOREN, but had recently begun business for himself at No. 61 Broad-street, as a member of the firm of ORAM & THOMAS. Mr. ORAM has complained that since he commenced business Mr. VAN DOREN had maligned and abused him. Yesterday afternoon ORAM called at the office of VAN DOREN, and had an interview with the latter, which ended in a struggle between the two men. VAN DOREN was the largest man, and during the affray ORAM drew a five-barreled revolver and fired two shots, one of which pierced Mr. VAN DOREN's heart, killing him almost instantly. ORAM then ran from the building down William-street. He was pursued by Mr. WILLIAM H. KIRBY, living at No. 141 East Twenty-sixth-street, who arrested him. Officer REILLY, of the First Precinct, then took the accused in charge and conveyed him to the station-house. On searching him, a heavily-loaded single-barreled pistol was found on his person. The officer subsequently took ORAM to the place where the shooting occurred, when Mr. VAN DOREN's body was found lying on the floor of the hall, with his head on the first step of a flight of stairs. The blood was flowing from his wound, and there were evidences on the floor that a desperate struggle had taken place. A five-barreled pistol, from which two balls had been discharged, was found lying near the deceased. ORAM admitted that the weapon belonged to him. No satisfactory account of the occurrence could be obtained from Mr. ORAM. It is said that he told one gentleman that VAN DOREN had assaulted him, and that he shot him in self-defence; to others he denied all knowledge of the affair. From No. 40 Beaver-street, the prisoner was taken to the First Precinct Station-house, in New-street, where he is now confined.

Coroner COLLIN was summoned and impanneled a jury, composed of the following-named gentlemen: Jacob C. Wood, No. 40 New-street; John J. Hull, No. 75 Charles-street; A. J. Merritt, No. 81 New-street; James Fisher, No. 12 Pearl-street; Allen Cowell, No. 84 Broad-street; J. N. Cook, No. 15 Beaver-street; J. E. Alexander, No. 44 Beaver-street; Alonzo S. Reynolds, No. 21 Beaver-street; C. A. Ferguson, No. 7 Burling-slip.

Owing to the excitement which prevailed in the vicinity of the murder on Saturday afternoon, and the difficulty of obtaining witnesses, the inquest was postponed until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Deputy Coroner THOMAS ROBINSON, M. D., made a post-mortem examination of the body, which had been removed to the station-house, and subsequently rendered the following statement:

AUTOPSY BY DR. THOS. ROBINSON.

I found a pistol-shot wound in the left breast, directly over the region of the heart. The ball entered the thorax at the fifth intercostal space, between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs, grazing the edge of the sternum. It passed through the edge of the lower lobe of the right lung, through the pericardium, entered the heart at the right ventricle, passed through the muscular septum between the two ventricles, passed into the left ventricle, glanced upward and to the left to the upper part of the left auricle, passed the left auricle and pericardium, and into the left thoracic cavity, where I found the ball. The ball was a conical one. Both cavities of the thorax and the cavity of the pericardium were filled with blood and a great quantity of coagulum. Death was the result of the pistol-shot wound.

Mr. VAN DOREN lived in Jersey City, where he was highly esteemed, having held a prominent position in political circles. He leaves a wife and five children. Permission was granted to the friends to remove the body for interment. He was a large fine looking man, and about 45 years of age.

Mr. ORAM is about 32 years of age, a native of the United States, and lives at No. 316 West Forty-third-street. It is said that his mother and sister are dependent on him for support.

After he had become calm, Mr. ORAM was visited by our reporter, to whom he stated that he had been in the employ of Mr. VAN DOREN for seven or eight years. After leaving him, the latter called ORAM a thief, and otherwise vilified his character. ORAM called on VAN DOREN yesterday afternoon for the purpose of obtaining an apology. A quarrel ensued, during which he alleges that deceased violently assaulted him. What he did afterward was in self-defence.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

A Despondent Husband of this City Blows His Brains Out—Particulars of the Affair.

A horrible and melancholy suicide was committed last evening, at about 7 o'clock, in Greenwood Cemetery, resulting in the death of a respectable gentleman, named ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, a resident of this city, who deliberately blew his brains out with a revolver. That the act was premeditated there is no doubt, as will be seen by the following:

At about 7:30 o'clock, as an employe in the cemetery, named JOSEPH JONES, was returning to his home from work, he passed by a sheet of water called "Nucket Pond," which is about a quarter of a mile from the entrance and a short distance from the toll-gate. His attention was attracted to a dark object which lay near the pond. Proceeding to the spot, he discovered that it was the dead body of a man with a horrible wound in the head; he did not wait to examine it, but ran to the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house and there told his story. Instantly several officers were sent to the place where the deed was committed and found deceased lying on his back and a wound near his mouth, and the back of his head literally blown away. A navy-sized revolver was found by his side, all the barrels being empty. The unfortunate man had placed the muzzle of the weapon by the side of his mouth and discharged it, the ball passing through his skull and making its exit just above the ear, scattering the brains about the grass. His right eye was blackened, owing to the bullet in its passage having severed the artery near the eye. Under him was found a jack-knife, with which, it is thought, he might have first attempted to destroy himself, as there was a scratch upon his neck. The body was conveyed to the station-house while it was still warm. His pockets were searched and a key, a box of caps, a bullet, and lastly two letters were found in them. Deceased was about 45 years of age, with hair somewhat gray and dressed in a gauze undershirt, black vest, coat and pantaloons; a pair of calf-skin boots covered his feet.

The letters above alluded to were inclosed in one envelope and directed to "Capt. GEO. MATTHEWS, No. 153 East Thirty-first-street, N. Y." The first was a letter to his son GEORGE, in which he stated that the only cause he could assign for the deed was owing to his great care and anxiety, as his future prospects were very gloomy. He requested that, if possible, his body should be interred where it was found, but by no means should it be conveyed to his late residence. The other letter was to his wife, and in it in affecting terms he asked her forgiveness for the crime he committed. From the letter it appeared that he was a mechanic, and was despondent of his ever obtaining work. The former was signed ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, but the latter contained no signature. They were written in a round hand, and it is evident that he was a man of some knowledge and ability. The man had apparently brooded over his misfortune until he came to a determination to put an end to his existence. The grief of the wife and family of the deceased cannot be conjectured on the receipt of the news of the death of one who was apparently loved so much by them.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived here Friday evening, from the West India special convoy service. This ship went into commission on the 29th of July, 1861, has been four years in service, and has not been laid up for repairs during all that time. She was one of the first vessels purchased by the government, and has proved herself one of the fastest as well as best of her class. She was the pioneer of the supply steamers, but government finding her so fast and better adapted for other duty, she was converted into a heavily armed cruiser, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Alabama* and *Florida* making their appearance off our coast at this time, she was at once ordered to the special West India Squadron to cruise after those vessels; it then becoming necessary to convoy the California steamers through the West India passages, she was among the first ordered on the convoy service, and the last one to leave it. Has been attached to the North and South Atlantic Squadrons, and took an active part in both bombardments and capture of Fort Fisher, since which time she has been employed on special and active service.

ARRIVAL OF THE FORT JACKSON.

The U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*, (2d rate,) B. F. SANDS, Captain, arrived from Pensacola this morning. The following is a list of her officers:

B. F. SANDS, Captain; S. H. Hunt, Lieutenant and Ex. Officer; R. Smith, Acting Chief Engineer; J. Hay, Jr., Paymaster; J. S. Cony and H. F. Moffat, Acting Masters; N. Brewster, Acting Assistant Surgeon; J. J. Reagan and S. K. Hopkins, Acting Ensigns; J. A. Hill and J. Day, Acting First Assistant Engineers; J. Herrin and G. T. Gibbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; G. Potter, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Chas. Meran, Mate; E. Thompson, Carpenter; T. Reese, Acting Gunner; W. P. de Behrens, Paymaster's Clerk; E. L. Messenger, Captain's Clerk.

—On Thursday a committee from the Board of Trade, at Philadelphia, presented to Lieut.-Commander J. S. THORNTON, of the *Iosco*, an elegant sword, upon which was the following inscription: "Presented to Lieutenant JAMES S. THORNTON, U. S. N., by the insurance companies of Philadelphia, for zeal and gallantry in the memorable action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* June 19, 1864." The sword is of splendid workmanship and material, an initial "T" is formed of diamonds, and the present is creditable to the donors and deserved by the brave officer who was FARRAGUT's Lieutenant and the executive officer of the *Hartford* when she passed the Forts at New Orleans. His late services in the waters of North Carolina were highly commended by the department.

—The screw sloop *Hartford* will leave the Navy-yard to-day and anchor off the Battery, preparatory to sailing for the East India Squadron, of which she is the flagship. A mail will be forwarded in this ship for the *Jamestown*, now on that station, and persons desiring to forward small packages and letters by her should send them without delay to the Lyceum at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Hartford* is in prime order and is well worthy of a visit. She will receive from the naval apprentice school-ship thirty apprentices to make up her complement of crew.

—The naval apprentice school-ship *Sabine* Lieut.-Commander R. B. LOWRY, commanding, sailed from her anchorage off the Battery, at noon, on Saturday, bound to her Summer rendezvous at New-London. Since she has been here she has been visited by hundreds, and several new apprentices have been shipped. This school for young naval seamen is fast becoming popular, and some of the sons of our first families are borne on the rolls. With all things favorable, the *Sabine* should reach New-London to-night.

—The line-of-battle ship *Vermont* will soon relieve the *North Carolina*, which has been a receiving-ship for nearly twenty years. The *North Carolina* will be transformed into an ordnance store-ship at this station. It is probable that the *Vermont* will occupy the present berth of the *North Carolina*, and she will be removed to a more unfrequented spot.

—The crew of the *St. Mary's*, sloop-of-war, attached to the Pacific Squadron, have sent to the Navy Department $157, as a contribution to the fund for the Lincoln Monument at Springfield.

—After performing a special service, the *James Adger* will proceed to Aspinwall, N. G., and relieve the *State of Georgia*. The latter will return North, and probably be sold at auction.

—The light-draft monitor *Squando* lies at anchor off the Battery, awaiting sailing orders. She will be towed to Charleston by the *James Adger*.

—The *Iosco* was put out of commission on Friday afternoon.

Metropolitan Employment Agency.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Metropolitan Employment Agency for soldiers and sailors honorably discharged, held on the 20th of July, 1865, at No. 136 Canal-street, a report was received from the manager, Mr. J. B. HERMAN, stating that during the month there have been 436 applications for employment, and that 207 situations have been procured for the applicants. The wages paid to the men who have been procured employment vary from $1 50 per day, (the lowest figure for laborers generally,) to $3 per day for workingmen, mechanics, gardeners, coachmen, &c., and clerks. Of these 207 men, 85 have got situations in the country and abroad, the others have been employed in this city and Brooklyn.

The Agency has two ways of getting situations for the applicants. The first is through the direct exertions of the manager and solicitations to employers; the second is through the exertions of the men themselves. In this case every man receives, after the strictest investigation, a certificate of high recommendation duly signed by the manager and the chairman, and indorsed by the committee. These certificates are used instead of reference to the employer.

The following were among other resolutions adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That an official and direct appeal be made by the committee to the public in general, and specially to the officials of both the General and State Governments and to the employers in every branch of public and private industry to open the situations they can dispose of to the brave men who apply to us for employment.

Resolved, That an official and direct appeal be made by the committee to the public generally, and especially to the President of the Gold, Stock and Corn Exchange and to the President of the Union League and other clubs, and to all public and private banking institutions or establishments, and also to the leading financial, industrial and mercantile firms, requesting them to aid, by donations, the agency of this institution, the services of which being gratuitous, will honor not only our metropolis, but also all those who will have contributed to its success.

New Church at Clifton, S. I.

The parish of St. John's, Clifton, Staten Island, has resolved to build a new church. The proposed edifice will be of stone, and have a handsome bell-tower and spire overlooking the Narrows. The sittings will number 700, and the cost will amount to nearly $40,000, and when finished will be entirely free from debt. The ladies have promised to provide the furniture and organ. They held a fair last week, which continued through four days, at which the receipts were over $7,500.

The Homeward March.

To-morrow the Fifty-first and Forty-sixth Regiments, which arrived late Friday night, will receive the honor of a formal reception, and each command will be entertained by Col. COLYER with collations, out of the funds accumulating in his hands for that purpose. The Union Loyal League Club are also interested in the proper reception of these regiments and will entertain the men at their club-house, Union-square. The dinner to the Forty-sixth will take place at noon, and that for the Fifty-first at 6 P. M. Speeches, a dainty spread, and harmonious music will be the order of the day and evening. The military escort to the Fifty-first will consist of the Seventh New-York and Fourteenth Brooklyn regiments. The Forty-sixth will be escorted by the Eighth, (it is expected,) or some other city regiment. We should suppose that our genial German friends, who wear the State uniform, will also turn out, and we trust to see them do so.

The Chaplain of the Fifty-first New-York will preach to the soldiers assembled at the armory, over Centre Market, this afternoon, at 3:30 P. M.

The Seventh New-Hampshire regiment, 342 men, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. ABBOTT, commanding, arrived here by transport yesterday morning from Goldsborough, N. C., and left by the same vessel for New-Haven en route for Concord, N. H., where they will be mustered out. The Seventh was raised by Gen. ABBOTT, by special order of the War Department in 1861, and has been for the past two years in active service at the front. It led the second assaulting column at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1862; was engaged in the battles of Olustee, Fla., Drury's Bluff, the capture of Fort Fisher, and many other important engagements, and went through all the campaign in front of Petersburgh and Richmond.

Stage Traffic.

Within the past twelve months several lines of stages have been suspended, owing to the competition of the new lines of city railroads. Thus the Houston-street, Bleecker-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighth and Ninth streets, Amity-street, Fourteenth-street, Broadway and Wall-street and Broadway and South Ferry lines have ceased to run; while the Fifth-avenue and Fulton-street, Madison-avenue and Wall-street, Fourth-avenue and South Ferry, Twenty-third-street and South Ferry, and Broadway and Cortlandt-street lines are still in operation.

These lines have increased the number of their stages nearly fifty per cent., and are now making more money than they ever did before. Formerly the drivers turned in from $10 to $12 per day; now they make $15 and $16. The fares were formerly five and six cents; now they are ten cents on nearly all the lines.

This increase of fare has had a very noticeable effect in regard to one class of our community—the work girls. When stage fare was five and six cents our omnibuses were filled morning and evening with young girls, evidently going to and from their employment. Now, these girls, whose wages we know have not been raised in proportion to the increase in the price of every article of consumption, are obliged to betake themselves to the cars. A work girl in a stage is a rare sight. Thus the effect of a rise of a few cents in driving away a particular class of customers is strikingly exemplified, and our owners of public conveyances may profit by the information.

Rate of Taxation for the Current Year.

The amount required to be raised by taxation for the present year is as follows:

For State purposes	$3,024,000 85
For County purposes	4,634,200 53
For City purposes	10,186,967 87
Revenue Bonds	508,863 43
Total	$18,354,037 68
Deduct revenue	1,595,000 00
Total	$16,759,037 80
Add to supply deficiencies	487,771 13
To be raised by tax	$17,246,808 81

As the amount required by the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners is not yet determined on, the above figures are not strictly accurate, but the aggregate amount will not vary much from that given.

The amount of taxable property in the city and county is $608,784,355; consequently, the rate of taxation for the year will be about $2 80 for $100. The rate for 1864 was $2 16; for 1863, $2 08.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUN-STRUCK.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, on Saturday, on the body of JOHN SONLAN, an Irish laborer, who was sun-struck, on Friday afternoon, while at work in Twentieth-street, near Third-avenue. He was conveyed to his residence No. 171 East Twenty-second-street, where he subsequently expired.

SUICIDE.

On Saturday, Coroner GOVER held an inquest on the body of HENRY SANTE, a German, who committed suicide while partially deranged, by hanging himself in his bedroom at No. 532 Pearl-street.

A Card from Mr. Monnias.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the reports of the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions, Judge RUSSELL is reported to say on his sentencing HOEY and MCLEAN to State Prison, (among other things derogatory to the character of the undersigned,) that I have served a term in State Prison on a conviction had in said court, on a charge of rape. The statement is utterly false; I was convicted by the false swearing of an abandoned woman got up for the occasion by a "petty" Captain of Police; the learned Judge before whom the case was tried, was of the opinion that the evidence did not warrant the jury in their finding. My counsel brought the case before the Supreme Court at General Term, and that honorable court reversed the judgment of the Sessions, and I was discharged.

JACQUES MONNIAS, No. 141 Mercer-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NEW-YORK LADY.—A dispatch was received in this city yesterday from Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., stating that Mrs. H. W. ROBINSON, of this city, had been instantly killed while riding with her husband and child. It appears that the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing the occupants of the carriage upon the ground. Mr. ROBINSON and son were injured, but not fatally. Mr. ROBINSON is a lawyer of this city.

LARGE RECEIPTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The receipts at the New-York Custom-house on Friday reached the large amount of $918,000 in gold.

PERSONAL.—ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister to China, arrived here yesterday, and had a long interview with Collector DRAPER.

A Rich Joke.

HOW SOME NEW-YORKERS MISTOOK A ST. PAUL CAPITALIST FOR A BEGGAR.

From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer.

One of our citizens, who has just returned from California, and has brought with him, (if rumor be correct,) a handsome pile, was very singularly mistaken for a beggar in New-York. The party, whom we will call Mr. WEEKLY, had some drafts on a bank in New-York, and as he could not be paid without being identified, hunted up, after some trouble, a firm with which he formerly had some business transactions and to one of whom he was personally known. We should here state that Mr. WEEKLY had, just before leaving California, the misfortune to break one of his legs and in New-York was walking around on crutches. While waiting at the store of the person who was to identify him, for him to accompany Mr. WEEKLY, the latter sat down near the door, laid his crutches on each side of him, and the day being warm, took off his hat and laid it upon his knee.

Just then one of the clerks happened to spy him, and supposing him to be an "applicant for relief," said peremptorily, "Can't do anything for you to-day, Sir; move on!" Mr. WEEKLY didn't see it in that light exactly and retained his seat, undisturbed by the fellow's laughable mistake.

By and by another clerk came along, and being more generous than No. 1, dropped ten cents into Mr. WEEKLY's hat, which that personage, with the composure of a stoic, cooly picked up and salted away in his vest pocket.

The joke was carried on so admirably that clerk No. 3, also deceived by the pantomime, likewise threw a ten-cent fractional currency into the hat. Not to be outdone by his store-mates, clerk No. 4 paid the same tribute to the supposed lame beggar. The thirty cents were duly salted away, and no one was the wiser for the joke.

Just here the merchant, for whom Mr. WEEKLY was waiting, and who had been an amused witness of the whole thing, came out and Mr. WEEKLY accompanied him to the bank. "I believe my boys actually took you for a beggar," said the merchant, scarcely able to contain himself. "I don't care a straw what they took me for," said Mr. WEEKLY, with unruffled composure, "but I know I have made thirty cents by the operation"—which thirty cents was forthwith consumed in the libation to the health of the three unsophisticated clerks who mistook a St. Paul capitalist for a New-York mendicant.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

MORAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Margaret Sparmer, a middle-aged woman, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 27 Greene-street. An extraordinary feature in this case was the locking up of two witnesses in the House of Detention, who were really witnesses for the defence.

Policeman *Wm. Henderson* said that on several occasions he had heard quarreling in the house. On the morning of the 22d of July he was called into the house by a soldier, who said he had lost $150. He went in to make the arrest, and he saw a girl and another soldier, and the soldier said he had been robbed of $7. He believed that the men and women that went to the house were thieves. He never saw a fight there, and never was in there but once.

Policeman John Crown was sworn: (As this officer will be put on trial before the Police Commissioners for extortion, it may be as well to give his evidence in full.)

Q.—You know these premises, 27 Greene-street? A.—Yes; I have been on that post on the night time for a year, and I have heard a good deal of disturbance most every night; I have gone to the door and told the keeper if she didn't stop the noise, I would have to "pull" the house.

Q.—What does she keep? A.—A ladies' boarding house.

Q.—How many arrests have you made in that house? A.—A good many, for robbing men and calling men in from the stoop.

Q.—Is it reported at the station-house as a disorderly house? A.—I don't know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—Q.—When did you last make an arrest in that house? A.—The 11th of July.

Q.—When before that? A.—I don't know; I don't know if I made one before that.

By Mr. Bedford—Did you make the arrests you speak of in the house or after the persons left the house? No answer.

Mr. Bedford—Or from trouble that had risen in the house, were you called in there? A.—I never made any arrests.

Judge Dowling—You said you had arrested a great many during the time that you were on that post.

Witness—I only know this time; the man was robbed of $350.

William Mesler, a returned soldier, who was arrested with the inmates of the house, and confined in the House of Detention, said he lodged in the house that night, but knew nothing against it.

Mary Hopkins, another inmate of the house, who had also been confined in the House of Detention, gave the house an excellent character.

No neighbors or passers-by were called or appeared to give evidence against the house, and the prisoner was acquitted.

But there is an addenda to this case. About ten minutes after the prisoner and witnesses left the court the following scene occurred:

Sergt. Gilmour—If the Court please, that woman that was just tried for keeping a disorderly house told me as she was leaving court, that she met Officer Crown on the steps, and that he said, if she didn't come down with $10, he would swear her into the penitentiary.

Judge Dowling—Did she give it?

Sergt. Gilmour—She says she did, and she says she has often given $5, $10 and $20 to have protection.

Judge Dowling—I don't see what I can do. If before giving the bills she had marked them, then I would have sent an officer after Mr. Crown, and had him searched. As the matter now stands, I can do nothing.

Sergt. Gilmour—And what shall I do?

Judge Dowling—You report his case to Superintendent Kennedy.

A QUEER DEFENCE.

John Washington (black) was charged with stealing a pair of pants, worth $5, the property of Edward Johnson, also colored. Witness said he resided at No. 29 Sullivan-street, and kept a colored sailors' boarding house. The pantaloons in question were stolen from his house, and he afterward found them on Washington. When he came to lodge with him that night he said he had been robbed in two or three houses. When he got up in the morning he left his old duds behind him, and rigged himself up in Mr. Johnson's inexpressibles.

Prisoner—Judge, they jis done so with me. They give me a horn to blow and soment was inside; an as I blew her the dust went right in my eye. Ye see the horn was plugged jis this way at the end and the dust come out so. When I stood rubbing my eye I was blind; they went through me and tuck $25, an then they beat me.

To complainant—Have you got a lung testing machine in your house?

Witness—No, sah.

The defendant was found guilty and remanded.

A DISCOVERY.

Mary Griffin, a servant girl, was charged with stealing some shirting and other articles of clothing from Catharine Robinson, her employer. Complainant said she took in washing and sewing and prisoner worked with her. A muslin chemise worth $3 was stolen by the prisoner. She did not know that it had been stolen until she found it in her room. Prisoner had pawned a skirt and this chemise that she had stolen. She gave the ticket of her skirt, as she supposed, to be released from pawn, but instead of that it was the ticket of the chemise that was placed in complainant's hands, and thus she was furnished with the evidence of her help's guilt.

Guilty, penitentiary two months.

United States Circuit Court—Eastern District of New-York.

Before Judge Nelson.

Edward Kaupe vs. Henry W. Eastman, U. S. Assessor.—This was a bill filed against the United States Assessor of the First Collection District of the State of New-York, to restrain him from inserting in his tax list for tax on incomes for the year 1864, the sum of $4,346 60, which sum was the tax upon the complainant's portion of the profits of the special partnership of F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers, ending the year 1864, and which the assessor insisted should be deemed part of the complainant's income. The complaint rested upon the following provisions of the articles of special partnership: "Each general or special partner shall be entitled to interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all capital standing to his credit, to be paid annually, provided that the payment of such interest shall not reduce the original amount of the special capital of the firm."

"Every year an account of the profits and losses in said business shall be rendered, and the share of each copartner in the profits, after paying said interest, shall be credited, but shall not be paid to the partners until the expiration of the partnership which was fixed to take place on the 1st day of December, 1866."

On these facts the complainant moved for a preliminary injunction during the pendency of the writ.

Justice NELSON said: I cannot grant the order desired. The profits earned during the year 1864 cannot be exempt from tax by the postponement of the payment of the partners. The profits in this case have been earned and ascertained, and belongs to them, and they could any moment change the time of payment. The act cannot be evaded in this way. Besides, under the articles, each partner could draw out his profits.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 29—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Santiago Salcines, Pablo Tradier, Gabrael Forcade, Juan N. Russell, Miss McDonnell, Juan Magonzalez, Mariano Aurricoechea, Francise Grenda, D. Pedro Moullas, C. Oigiate, Juan B. Boggiano and wife, Seb. Aundiffred, Juan G. del Paso, from Havana; T. H. Hicks, wife, child and infant, Miss J. Seymour, Miss Nixon, Jno. Brantner, J. F. Wyckoff, L. Loewenberg, Mr. Lindsey, Mrs. Benjamin, 6 children, infant and servant, Rev. R. Brown, Dr. Ellery, A. Oster, E. J. Delamere and wife, Alfonso Thill, D. Sweeney, Thomas Heaton, J. Ruddle and wife, Geo. E. Douglas and wife, Mrs. Wm. M. Dunbar and 3 children, Ernest E. Otto and wife, James O. Merritt, A. A. Crosby, Rev. D. Margott, James H. Eaton, E. V. Booth, Daniel Earley, Capt. Henry Pearson, A. Wolf, James H. Butler, A. J. Berthoud, Mrs. West, Mrs. James Alexander, Rose Adams, Rev. F. T. McLoughlyn, C. Pinks, Wm. West, Wm. Goodall and wife, W. H. Martin, wife and child, from New-York; Mrs. Mary Campbell, Chas. A. Leas, wife and daughter, Baltimore; Edward Spencer, Cincinnati; Miss H. Mansfield, Washington; Mr. Clighom, George Scott, Thomas Geo. Weshman, Chicago; Jno. D. Gray, wife, 3 children and infant, Pittsburgh; L. Mazet, Mexico; G. H. Whitaker, Toronto, C. W.; Wm. Notman, Hamilton; Chas. Egan, B. McKenna and son, Mr. Neale, Emanuel Solz, Boston; Mr. Pilgrim, England; George Albert Willes, England; R. R. French, New-Haven; T. F. Burmeister and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary Chearella, 3 children and servant, and others in the steerage.

JULY 29—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—L. Juilier, Mr. Magnon, Ridel Tarre, O. Charley, Mr. Seechi and family; Mr. Ibech and wife; J. Viola, wife and child; C. L. Aldana, Mr. Harvey, Thomas Harvey, Mrs. Mary McInenly and son; Richard Roundele, P. P. Marganey, Roger Bierne, A. Hulman, Thomas Worth, Michael Merry, A. Zapponi, Thomas Walker and lady, Capt. Thomas and lady, Miss Norris, Chas. W. Ceeley, Capt. Magill, Miss Carrie Clarke, Miss L. Haggerty, J. W. Smith, Miss Maria Smith, Miss Eveline Smith, D. W. Greames, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, John R. Tyler, Dr. T. J. Thomason, Rev. H. Mead, Mrs. H. C. Walton, Ed. Cutts, W. S. and H. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Miss Kate H. Nash, E. L. Bronsen, J. G. Rogers, H. H. Armstrong, Geo. W. Dubach, H. W. Powell, Dr. J. O'Hanlon, and 315 in the steerage.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—J. Herber, Thos. L. Walgamotte, Mrs. Caroline H. Lienicke, Mrs. Carrie Lienicke, Alfred H. Lienicke, Mr. Baudet, B. Dubee, Jno. Scott, Ed. Jaffres, S. G. Carr and wife, P. Meyer, James Le Grand, P. Dunpkey, Michael Kelly, P. Morice, J. A. O'Brien, Dr. S. Eastern, W. H. Wolfson, W. A. Shelton, John Hughes, W. T. Hughes, S. S. Bearce, Miss Bearce, Mrs. Sherwood, W. A. Sherwood, Mrs. A. J. Gomilla, Mrs. M. J. Gomilla and child, M. H. Allis, Lieut. G. B. Oldham, R. M. Newman, Mrs. DuBois and 3 children, W. M. Pinchard and lady, W. M. Pinchard and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 54 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon sets... 11 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 16 | Gov. Island. 1 05 | Hell Gate... 2 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; North Star, Jones, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Equator, Sherman, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans; Granada, Baxter, Charleston, Arthur Leary; America, Clift, Savannah; Glaucus, Wiley, Baltimore, John Henderson; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Euterpe, Eldridge, Wilmington, N. C., Livingston, Fox & Co.; Mokena, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Glasgow, Manning, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Kingfisher, Rector, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham & Co.; John Gibson, Kelly, Georgetown; Millville, Renean, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ships Stadacona, (Br.,) Stewart, St. John, N. B., G. J. Knox & Co.; Chase, Edwards, Cow Bay, G. Bulkley.

Barks Heroine, Nickerson, Cronstadt, Bassett & Nickerson; Winona, York, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Ship Island, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Edward, (Br.,) Soule, Cow Bay, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Los Amigos, (Br.,) Lind, Maranham and Para, L. E. Amsinck; J. Leighton, Leighton, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Milwaukie, Brown, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Scotland, (Br.,) Cunningham, Barbados, E. S. Smith; Cyclone, Wilcox, Cow Bay, H. D. & J. A. Brookman.

Schooners E. G. Knight, Hewes, Bangor, Miller & Houghton; F. Merwin, Mathews, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. A. Bayley, Crosby, Bridgeport, J. Boynton's Son & Co.; J. A. Woodhouse, (Br.,) Eddy, Kingston, Jam., I. B. Gager; W. R. Chapman, (Br.,) Buck, Hillsboro, P. I. Nevius & Son; White Sea, Lee, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; H. P. Ely, Stokes, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Margaret Lucy, Crossly, Apalachicola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Frederick, (Br.,) Howes, Havana; Antietam, Buck, Baltimore, Mott Bedell.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Fort Jackson, Capt. B. F. Sands, Pensacola, Fla., 6 ds. and 12 hours.

Steamship Nereus, Crowell, New-Orleans 8 ds., with cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 28th, off Cape Henry, saw bark Morning Star, bound N.

Steamship Benj. Deford, Loveland, Morehead City, N. C., 50 hours, with 150 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, New-Orleans 8 ds., with cotton, etc., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, City Point 30 hours, with the 7th N. H. Vols., Brig.-Gen. J. C. Abbot, commanding, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Milton, Buckley, Cow Bay, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Tupper & Beattie.

Bark Ilva, Berry, Maracaibo July 1, and the bar 8th, with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Grosenich, Demarara 14 ds., with sugar to Joseph Eneas.

Brig S. Pasquale, (Ital.,) Cilento, Mantona, Italy, 60 ds., with fruit to Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brig Lotus, Fowler, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Baker, Norfolk 2 ds., with water melons to C. B. Chase & Co.

Schr. J. C. Bates, (Br.,) Hankinson, Guanica, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. Braine.

Schr. Paladin, Ryder, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. E. C. Scranton, Poplin, Petersburgh 3 ds., with cotton and tobacco to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. Henry, Arnold, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Pilot, ——, Rockland, with stone for Government fortifications at Staten Island.

Schr. Benjamin, Whalen, Eastport, with lath.

Schr. Celestia, Grey, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Lord, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ezra Fogg, ——, Providence.

Schr. D. Kahn, Stockings, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Island Home, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Mystery, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Adams, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, ——, Boston.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, to L. Kenny.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Star of the West, from Liverpool.

Brig Merlin, from St. Jago.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, City of Washington, Pennsylvania Caledonia, George Cromwell, North Star, Kingfisher Granada, Equator, America, Moneka, Euterpe. U. S. frigate Sabine.

Miscellaneous.

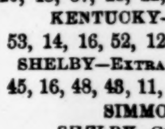
The steamer Uno, attached to the U. S. Revenue Office, is on the Sectional Dock, for examination and repairs.

The brig Beaver, from Port-au-Prince, in the Lower Quarantine, reports, 2d inst., saw going in, brig B. Ingenac, hence. Left no Am. vessels.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 29—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; barks Persia, from Riga; Daniel Webster, Mentor and Edward Everett, from Georgetown; brigs Fannie Lincoln, from Havana; Orozimbo, Philadelphia.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.



POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 457, July 29, 1865.

20, 43, 37, 28, 22, 56, 13, 73, 14, 31, 25, 24, 65.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 458, July 29, 1865.

53, 14, 16, 52, 12, 77, 47, 27, 63, 49, 6, 4, 29.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 357, July 29, 1865.

45, 16, 48, 43, 11, 30, 37, 32, 71, 22, 13, 28, 76.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 358, July 29, 1865.

76, 27, 34, 45, 6, 23, 21, 72, 74, 70, 26, 50, 35.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.